

MONDAY SPORTS TOUR DE FRANCE Page 13

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Gorbachev's Plan Draws Skepticism On Eve of G-7 Talks

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune LONDON — Western leaders expressed widespread skepticism Sunday about President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's latest plan to overhaul the Soviet Union's sick economy.

As the seven largest industrial democracies prepared to open their annual summit meeting on Monday, President Gorbachev was told in advance that he would have to be more "persuasive" if he wanted Western support for his new package of economic changes.

"This is not blank check time," President George Bush said. "Reforms have to take place before money can be well-spent in helping to solve these problems."

The president restated U.S. willingness to provide technical assistance to the Soviet economy. "We'd be prepared to give that today," he said.



George Bush and François Mitterrand at their talks in France on the eve of the G-7 summit meeting.

Bush and Mitterrand Give Saddam a Warning They Threaten Military Action if Baghdad Makes Nuclear Bomb or Represses Kurds

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune RAMBOUILLET, France — President George Bush and President François Mitterrand of France threatened Sunday to order new military attacks against Iraq if Saddam Hussein persecuted Iraqis and Shiites or continued trying to make nuclear weapons.

With France sounding firmly in support, Mr. Bush can probably expect all five permanent members of the UN Security Council to back the tough U.S. attitude toward Mr. Saddam, Western diplomats said.

At a news conference given by the two leaders, Mr. Bush said the United States and France were "shoulder to shoulder" in agreeing on the need to keep up international pressure on the Iraqi leader.

Soviet Key to Survival Amid Scarcity: Sheer Inertia

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service MOSCOW — Gasoline is scarce, but vehicles choke Moscow's dusty streets. Prices have tripled, but shelves are empty.

Production statistics show a precipitous decline in every major area. Overall production in the Soviet Union fell 5 percent in the first quarter in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

Hosts in London Opt for Less of an Extravaganza

By R. W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service LONDON — Two years ago, the French combined the annual meeting of the seven leading economic powers with a celebration of the 200th anniversary of their revolution.

Others are to attend performances of Carmen Jones at the Old Vic theater and La Cenerentola at Covent Garden. The actual meetings, like most high-level conferences in London in recent years, will take place at Lancaster House, a 19th-century pile of tawny Bath stone near the Mall.

Now, Competition in Japan

By David Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — Under pressure from the United States, the Japanese government has published new regulations prohibiting companies from fixing prices, driving competitors out of the market and blocking certain types of imports.

Kiosk Assad Praises U.S. Peace Bid. President Hafez Assad of Syria said Sunday that U.S. proposals regarding a peace conference constituted an "acceptable basis" for reaching a comprehensive Middle East solution.



SALUTES FROM ABROAD ON BASTILLE DAY — Foreign military representatives saluting the French flag Sunday during the Bastille Day parade in Paris.

America's Weigh-In: Still Lots of Fat to Lose. By William Booth Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Neither jogging, nor Lean Cuisine microwave dinners, nor health spas, nor Jane Fonda, nor "lite" beer, nor two decades of nagging from the U.S. health agencies appears to have done much to reduce the national prevalence of fat.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements including PEOPLE, TRUMP AND HIS YACHT, and other news snippets.

Aiming at Kosovo Albanians, Serbs Bolster Troops

By Peter Maas
Washington Post Service
PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Determined to prevent secession on its southern flank, Serbia is bolstering a crackdown on ethnic Albanians in Kosovo by sending more troops into the volatile region and pushing students and professors out of their main university here.

Zivorad Ijic, a senior official of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia, confirmed that additional troops and police have entered Kosovo since the independence declarations of Croatia and Slovenia last month, although he would not say how many.

Armed patrols and roadblocks have increased, according to ethnic Albanians in this autonomous province in western Serbia.

Although Croatia and Slovenia have captured international attention, Kosovo harbors deeply

anti-Serbian sentiment and, observers believe, could become a second front if all-out combat broke out in the north. Ethnic Albanians seem as determined as the Croats and Slovenes to find a way out of Serb-dominated Yugoslavia, but they are far weaker, politically and militarily.

Prime Minister Yli Buri of Albania told ethnic Albanian leaders from Yugoslavia on Saturday that the Albanian government stood fully behind them, according to a dispatch from ATA, the official Albanian press agency, monitored in Vienna Sunday by Reuters.

Mr. Buri said in a meeting with the chairman of the Democratic League of Kosovo, Ibrahim Rugova, that he had told West European politicians: "The future of Yugoslavia cannot be solved without the participation of the Albanians on an equal footing."

Some local leaders say public opinion has swung behind the idea of secession from Yugoslavia and unity with Albania, which is no longer a Stalinist.

The Democratic Union of Kosovo, the largest Albanian party, says it wants to avoid mass protests. These, it fears, would be crushed by Serbians.

The crackdown has raised new tensions between Serbia and Albania, which has a common border with Kosovo. The Albanian government has accused Serbia of planning genocide and this month sent protest letters to the European Community, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Serbian government responded by accusing Albania of trying to provoke an armed conflict and capture Kosovo.

Albanian leaders in Pristina say that they will look to Albania for political and military support if, as they fear, Serbian or federal troops initiate hostilities.

"We will wait for our chance," said Avni Spahin, foreign editor of the Albanian-language newspaper Rilindja, which was closed as part of Serbia's decision last year to shut down Kosovo's Albanian-language television and radio stations. "We are for dialogue and a peaceful solution. But in the end, if this terror continues, we will have to defend ourselves."

Tensions heightened in the last week when the Serbian authorities announced that first-year students' enrollment at the University of Kosovo will be cut by more than two-thirds, to 3,000. Half of those places will be reserved for Serbo-Croat speakers, even though about 90 percent of Kosovo's 2 million people are ethnic

Albanians who speak Albanian. Albanians here believe the Serbs aim to force them out of the university and, eventually, out of Kosovo. Until now, the university has been the center of what remained of Kosovo's Albanian culture. It was also the place that Serbian officials pointed to when they told human rights investigators that ethnic Albanians were not being repressed.

"It is the center of our culture and spirit," said Jusuf Buzkovi, a leading politician and historian.

At the end of June, Serbia's government in Belgrade took direct control of the university and replaced its rector with a non-Albanian who has begun dismissing Albanian professors.

According to Gazmend Pula, an Albanian engineering science professor and member of the Yugoslav committee for Helsinki Watch, a rights organization, about 30 of the university's most prominent Albanian professors were dismissed last week, and more dismissals are expected in the coming weeks.

Serbian officials announced that the university's name is to be changed, probably to that of St. Sava, a Serb. It is a gesture that Albanians view as an intentional insult, an act of what one professor calls "Serbian triumphalism."

Mr. Ijic, the Serbian socialist, said the changes were part of a "rationalization" program aimed at bringing the university closer into the Serbian educational system.



An honor guard lining up Sunday beneath the Croatian flag for the changing of the guard at the Croatian parliament in Zagreb.

Syria Backs New Optimism Takes Hold for Cambodia Peace

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service
BANGKOK — After more than a decade of fighting and months of stalled peace talks, there is now a possibility that the end of the Cambodian civil war is imminent.

Probably not the worst, at least not yet. The Cambodian government and guerrillas seeking to overthrow it have accused each other of violations of the cease-fire they agreed to only last month, and Western and Asian diplomats have been embarrassed before in predicting a quick end to the war.

Some diplomats say they still do not understand how there can be peace in Cambodia as long as there is the threat of a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, the Communist guerrillas whose radical attempt to

remake Cambodian society resulted in more than a million deaths in their four-year reign in the 1970s.

But later this month, China, which has been backing the Khmer Rouge, is scheduled to sponsor a new round of peace talks in Beijing that will bring together representatives of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government and the three major guerrilla factions.

Chinese leaders are thought to be ready to use their influence at the talks to insist on new progress toward peace in Cambodia.

There are other elements in the new optimism. One is the government of Vietnam, which seems willing to give up much of its influence in Cambodia in order to improve its relationship with China. There is also the desire of the exiled Cam-

bodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to die in peace in the land he ruled until 1970.

"I want to die on Khmer soil," the prince, 68, said last month in the Thai beach resort of Pattaya, where he was best of what may have been the most fruitful round of peace talks since the Vietnamese launched their invasion of Cambodia in 1978.

At the Pattaya talks, the Cambodian government and the three major guerrilla groups — the Khmer Rouge, the followers of Sihanouk, and a faction faithful to former Prime Minister Son Sann — agreed to an indefinite cease-fire and to a cessation of foreign arms supplies.

To an extent not yet clear, the success of the Cambodian talks was

determined in Hanoi, where the governing Communist Party was meeting the same week in its first party congress in five years.

While pledging continued support for the government in Cambodia, the party made clear its desire for closer ties to Beijing, and dismissed Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who has long been seen in Beijing as China's chief adversary in Hanoi.

Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia left Sunday for Beijing for an informal meeting of the country's warring factions, according to the Phnom Penh news agency SPK. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

SOVIETS: A Society Wounded but, Defying Logic, Somehow Surviving

(Continued from page 1)
distribution chain, where prices long ago lost any relation to value, is elusive.

Few can remember when they could choose among cheeses, or when fillet last appeared in a store. The very lexicon of shopping in the Soviet Union is that of scavenging. In Russian, a word used to describe things that suddenly appear in stores is translated literally as "thrown out." Consumers do not purchase something they "take" it, meaning they seize it eagerly.

About 250,000 private cooperatives have sprouted in the four years since limited private enterprise became legal. But with raw materials in chronic short supply and the government in control of most resources, the cooperatives have failed to increase the supply of consumer goods appreciably.

Instead, many have become speculators in scarce goods, creating a sense that cooperative workers can be equated with bandits and black marketers. The government estimates that a quarter of the 100 billion rubles made in the "shadow" economy last year came from resale of scarce goods.

The Interior Ministry says that many cooperatives have, in fact, become fronts for organized crime, which is flourishing.

The police estimate that there are 5,000 criminal groupings in the nation, with memberships ranging from 5 to 1,500. About 70 percent of the cooperatives either pay off racketeers or are involved in racketeering themselves, the police said.

Corruption has become endemic. The government estimates that 2 billion rubles were paid out in bribes last year, with 1.2 billion of that amount going to officials. But that figure only hints at a system in which almost nothing can be achieved without a "sweetener," in which virtually every traffic cop expects a bribe to "stare the fine."

From bribes to theft of government property, illegal earnings have risen from 59 billion rubles in 1989 to 68.8 billion in 1990, government estimates indicate. Theft of all sorts has soared — freight trains are routinely robbed, usually with the involvement of rail workers, and weekend gardeners more and more find their plots stripped. The wheeling and dealing has created a wealthy new caste for

whom virtually anything is available in Moscow. Casinos and restaurants with menus far beyond the means of most ordinary citizens are filled with the cooperative workers and other members of the new rich. Cooperative stores and crowded street markets sell everything from drill bits freshly stolen from a factory to Japanese "boom boxes" and German washing machines. But a tape recorder selling for 3,000 rubles makes a mockery of a worker's monthly 330 rubles.

To quit a government job is to lose hard-earned access to perquisites still dispensed by the state to its loyal servants, from food parcels to vacations at the Black Sea or a car at the low official price. A professor on a seemingly humble salary can buy a car at the official price of 16,000 rubles and resell it instantly for 160,000.

For a pitance, professional groups like the Union of Writers or the Union of Composers still send worthy members to "houses of creativity" in the countryside where they can stay comfortably for weeks. The unions can also provide quality medical care or a trip abroad, or any of the hundreds of

services and privileges that under the Stalinist system were reserved for those who toed the line.

The dual system of free-wheeling enterprise and government control extends throughout the economy. State bureaucrats still set prices and quotas for state-owned enterprises, while the "shadow economy" grows fat on the discrepancies in price and the greed of the bureaucrats.

When Mr. Mitterrand raised these issues Sunday, the two men agreed to devote a separate discussion to defense while they are in London together this week, a French presidential aide said.

By taking the security issue in hand directly, the two apparently hope to dispel recent reports of bickering between the officials in Paris and Washington.

Recent impressions of French inflexibility on defense policy have isolated Paris from its neighbors, who had been heartened by earlier indications that Mr. Mitterrand was preparing to consider modifying the traditional Gaullist insistence on total national independence.

Some French readiness for European defense cooperation — alongside the planned NATO changes that Mr. Mitterrand is known to reach full agreement, even on economic union, which is on the schedule later this year, officials from several European countries said Sunday.

A German official said that his government felt "uneasy and unwilling to put the Deutsche mark into the improved EC unless there is also a defense component and concession by France."

The show of solidarity on Sunday between the Bush administration and Mr. Mitterrand's contingent is expected at least to blur the two governments' quarrel about fu-

SUMMIT: Gorbachev's Plan Draws Some Skepticism

(Continued from page 1)
ever, fell short of what some Western officials were looking for.

In trying to forge a compromise between the radical proposal for rapid privatization advanced in recent weeks by the Soviet economist Grigor Yavlinsky and the cautious plan favored by prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov, Mr. Gorbachev's own proposal seemed confused and disorganized, some Western officials said.

"It has the look of a Chinese menu approach," a British official said Sunday. "He took one from Category A and another from Category B." He said the package was vague and included little detail on how the Soviet Union would go about converting its state-run economy to private ownership.

Mr. Major was more cautious, saying that the Soviet plan "was very complex indeed," and needed close attention on the part of Western leaders.

A Canadian official said that the response among Western special-

ists "was a little bit of disappointment."

"It papers over real differences about whether they are prepared to accept widespread private property," the official said. "And it glosses over the question of the power of the center versus the republics."

The G-7 appeared split on a proposal to lift the existing limit on loans to the Soviet Union from the newly established European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. President Mitterrand said he would advocate the plan at the summit conference, backed by Italy and Germany. But the United States insists that the relatively low cap should remain intact for at least three years.

Germany, with backing from Italy, continued to press its Western partners to be more open to Soviet requests. But German leaders, who have already provided a major infusion of cash to the Soviet Union to encourage it to speed the removal of troops, acknowledged that they were in no position to step up support on their own.

"The Germans obviously cannot

do everything," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a newspaper interview Sunday. "Our resources are limited. We have no money cow."

Mr. Kohl said that Western cash could be targeted to specific projects, such as for oil and gas production, that promise to pay an adequate return. "We are not talking about throwing money down a bottomless pit," he said. "The West can offer help to self-help."

At the other extreme, Japan has lined up against giving Mr. Gorbachev's plan to the Soviet Union to agree to return the Kurile Islands, which Japan lost to Soviet occupation at the end of World War II.

Meanwhile, experts from Western multilateral agencies, meeting Soviet planners over the weekend, were "horrified" by the poor preparation that went into the Gorbachev proposal, according to reports from Moscow.

The Soviet economists "do not seem to understand very well in economic terms what they want to get," a Western official told the French newspaper Le Monde.

ture security arrangements in Europe.

By setting the meeting outside Paris at Rambouillet, a historic chateau often used for state talks, Mr. Mitterrand kept the occasion distinctly separate from the traditional military ceremonies on Bastille Day, which this year focused on France's performance in the Gulf.

According to the official Iraqi press agency, INA, the meeting on Saturday, also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, covered the "latest developments concerning the Palestinian question and the Arab situation."

The P.L.O., which supported Iraq during the Gulf crisis, is in serious difficulty in southern Lebanon, where its last remaining strongholds have been taken over by the Lebanese Army.

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Truce Dies In Croatia As Serbs Stage Raids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELGRADE — Serbs fought Croatian policemen with machine guns, grenades and mortars in the rebel republic of Croatia on Sunday, which revived fears of civil war in Yugoslavia.

Violence exploded when bands of Serbian nationalists laid siege to two police stations in dawn raids and forced the evacuation of four villages around Petrijnja, 400 kilometers (250 miles) west of Belgrade, the police said.

The fighting shattered a cease-fire brokered on July 7, after the republic of Slovenia fought with the federal army and clashed broke out in Croatia as a result of the two republics' independence declarations on June 25.

A reporter in Petrijnja said battles raged throughout the day. A column of six Yugoslav Army tanks, seven armored vehicles and 20 vans carrying hundreds of police was seen heading for the village. Gunfire and explosions were heard.

"It's a real battle," a police spokesman said. "It's a war." But he was unable to give casualty figures.

Croatian officials said a Croatian policeman was killed and four wounded in the village of Gijna, near Petrijnja. There were no immediate reports of casualties among the Serbs.

The fighting between Serbs and Croats, Yugoslavia's biggest nationalities and traditional enemies, broke out before the arrival of the first European Community observers. They are expected in Croatia on Monday to monitor the cease-fire.

According to Tanjug, the Yugoslav press agency, a group of 30 to 50 monitors from the EC is to stay in Yugoslavia for a minimum of three months. This was agreed to in a memorandum signed late Saturday by representatives from the federal government, as well as Slovenia, Croatia and the Netherlands, which has the current chairmanship of the EC.

"I don't want to speculate on the outcome, but the situation is precarious and there is a lot of verbal violence," said Jo Van der Valk, head of the EC's advance party and a former Dutch ambassador to Belgrade. He spoke at a press conference in The Hague on his return from a visit to Yugoslavia.

"We hope it will remain only verbal violence," he said. "If not the situation will change drastically, and there will be no question of continuing the mission."

Tensions rose during the week after the state presidency approved a truce brokered by the EC on July 7 but immediately ordered the republics to demobilize their paramilitary forces and hand in their weapons.

"If they fail to obey this, their last warning, the state will have to act with all the means at its disposal, including force," President Stipe Mesić said at a news conference.

The six-point ultimatum provoked concern in Slovenia and Croatia. Mr. Mesić, in his role as Croatia's member of the eight-man presidency, said it did not apply to his republic's national guard. This comment is sure to anger the federal army.

Slovenia objected to the presidency's orders to resume sending conscripts for national service in the federal army. It also objected to giving federal authorities overall control of its borders with Austria, Hungary and Italy by Wednesday, (Reuters, AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Sites a Terror Target, Turks Say

ANKARA (AP) — Turkish newspapers reported Sunday that officials believe evidence turned up in raids last week on suspected terrorist hideouts indicated plans for attacks on U.S. targets during the visit of President George Bush. He is to arrive in Turkey on Saturday, and will spend a day each in Ankara and Istanbul.

"This operation highlights the level of preparedness of the terrorist groups on the eve of a foreign head of state," Interior Minister Mustafa Kalemli said over the weekend, referring to the police raids Friday on five apartments of suspected terrorists in Istanbul. He did not say exactly what was being prepared, nor did he say who or what might have been meant as the target or targets.

Ten suspects were killed and 12 captured during the raids. The police asserted that the suspects belonged to Dev Sol, a Marxist urban guerrilla group. The Socialist Party, however, charged Sunday that the killings had been planned.

Hong Kong Bars 4 China Activists
HONG KONG (AP) — Four Chinese student activists from Europe were barred from entering Hong Kong on Sunday to attend a pro-democracy conference on China, despite the fact that they had valid travel documents, conference sponsors said.

The Hong Kong Federation of Students, which claims 30,000 members, said the decision reflected the British colony's wish not to irritate China, which is to reclaim sovereignty of Hong Kong in 1997. The Hong Kong government declined to comment on the case, and on earlier charges from the federation that two Chinese student activists from Sweden were denied entry Friday.

Officials of Xinhua, the official press agency, which is China's de facto mission in Hong Kong, had objected to the conference, saying the colony should not be used for such meetings. According to the federation, the four activists were stopped at Hong Kong's Kai Tak Airport, and probably will be forced to leave.

Gang Kills Arab Official in Gaza Strip
JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Masked Palestinians stabbed and axed a 65-year-old Arab official to death for allegedly collaborating with Israel, Arab reports said Sunday. They also said that an Arab prisoner was killed by his cellmate at the al-Nasser Prison, an Israeli-appointed headman in the Mughazi refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. Jamal Khalil Kasab confessed to killing his cellmate, Atallah Raswagh, 33, at the Ketzioz prison in southern Israel, believing him to be collaborating with prison authorities, the reports said. (AP, AFP)

Retirement for L.A. Police Chief?
LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Amid growing signs that political support for the Los Angeles police chief, David F. Gates, was eroding because of a report on racism and brutality in his department, two of his staunchest supporters on the city council said that he would retire by the end of the year.

While Mr. Gates's own comments were ambiguous, the two supporters, John Ferrara, the council president, and Joel Wachs, a councilman, said the chief had agreed to a "voluntary process" of change under which they would propose a special election this November or December asking voters to limit the tenure of future police chiefs to two five-year terms.

They said the 64-year-old chief would leave office even if the ballot measure failed. "Approximately Dec. 31," Mr. Wachs said, "Chief Gates will pass the mantle to a new chief, to be selected under whatever system the voters of Los Angeles choose."

Dalai Lama Conducts Soviet Service
MOSCOW (AP) — Thousands of Buddhists on Sunday packed a service led by the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, who is in the Soviet Union to encourage the religion after years of repression, Tass reported.

At a service in Ulan-Ude, near the Mongolian border, the Dalai Lama urged "laymen regardless of religious conviction to live in mutual understanding, respect and harmony," according to the news agency.

In response to complaints from Tibet about the visit, Moscow said that the Dalai Lama was in the country by private invitation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

India Airline to Replace Part of Fleet
NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India's domestic Indian Airlines said that it would replace a substantial part of its fleet at a cost of \$2 billion, and that it planned to increase its seating capacity by 30 percent, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday.

The agency quoted the airline's chairman, Air Marshal S.S. Ramdas, as saying replacement of the aging fleet would require 53 new aircraft over 10 years. It said that Indian Airlines would phase out four Boeing 737s shortly, but that this would not affect its seating capacity.

This Week's Holidays
Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Botswana, Brunei.
TUESDAY: Botswana.
WEDNESDAY: Iraq, Puerto Rico, South Korea.
THURSDAY: Uruguay.
FRIDAY: Burma, Nicaragua.
SATURDAY: Colombia.
SUNDAY: Israel.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

Region	Weather
North America	A heat wave will build eastward to the Great Lakes, Northeast, New England, and eastern Canada Tuesday through Thursday. Thunderstorms will be scattered from Miami to Boston. Expect heavy rain with a few thunderstorms from West Coast from Seattle to San Diego.
Europe	Expect times of showery weather through Thursday from London to Berlin, northeast through Scandinavia. It may rain in the Alps, northward to the Arctic. Warm, sunny weather will predominate in much of Italy and France, Southern Spain will be sunnier.
Asia	Heavy downpours will douse an area from Shanghai to Beijing and Seoul through Thursday. Western Japan will be sunnier. Tokyo will be sunnier. Expect heavy rain with a few thunderstorms from Hong Kong and Singapore to Manila.

Arafat Visits Iraq and Jordan

Agence France-Press
AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O., conferred in Baghdad with President Saddam Hussein before arriving here Sunday for talks with King Hussein.

According to the official Iraqi press agency, INA, the meeting on Saturday, also attended by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, covered the "latest developments concerning the Palestinian question and the Arab situation."

The P.L.O., which supported Iraq during the Gulf crisis, is in serious difficulty in southern Lebanon, where its last remaining strongholds have been taken over by the Lebanese Army.

DEATH NOTICE

PROFESSOR FEHMI YAVUZ
retired from the faculty of Political Sciences and founder, with Professor Erhan Restor, of the Center for Urban Studies in Ankara University, has passed away on July 11th, 1991. He has been laid to eternal rest in Duzce, Iktisadi Camii, in Turkey. The family.

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Auckland	13:25 4:00 p
Sydney	14:57 5:46 p
London	18:47 6:46 p
Paris	19:47 7:46 p
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Iran-Contra Intrigue: Was Japan a Secret Conduit for Illegal Arms Shipments?

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — An investigation into one of Japan's leading military contractors, suspected of illegally exporting millions of dollars worth of missile parts and guidance systems in the 1980s, is forcing the government to face a deeply uncomfortable question: Was Japan a secret conduit for illegal American weapons shipments to Iran?

This country has been saying about the need to stop international arms trade, and makes us look like fools. No one is likely to offer this company much mercy.

The Japanese-made equipment included gyroscopes, inertial navigation systems and other sophisticated electronic gear, all made under license from American military contractors. The licenses specify that Japan Aviation is permitted to sell the equipment only to the Japanese military, which requires that most of its components be made in Japan.

Slightly more than half of Japan's stock is owned by one of the world's biggest electronics conglomerates, NEC Corp. So far, no arrests have been made. But the Japanese authorities have raided Japan Aviation's offices in Tokyo, and officials familiar with the investigation say they found evidence of more than a dozen separate transactions in which military electronics were apparently sold to agents of the Miami concern, which they identified as Aero Systems Inc.

The equipment was allegedly transferred in hotel rooms in Tokyo and transported, in ordinary luggage, to Hong Kong and Singapore, and ultimately to Iran, investigators say. Other officials say they are not aware of evidence that the Japanese government knew of the transactions in advance, or approved sales under pressure from the United States.

For Japan the case has disturbing similarities to the 1987 Toshiba scandal, when a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp. was discovered to have shipped huge machine tools to the Soviet Union. American officials contend that the tools were used to make special propellers that help Soviet nuclear submarines evade detection.

CIA and Arms Dealers Linked to Bank Seized by Regulators

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which was seized last week by international regulators, was used by the Central Intelligence Agency for secret operations, according to U.S. government and bank documents as well as present and former government and bank officials.

bank to operate with secrecy, under relatively lax regulation, helping to attract customers. The bank's owners and managers included heads of state as well as people with ties to intelligence agencies and armed services throughout the world, according to records and former bank officials.

Evidence is emerging that in its 19-year history, a customer of the bank, Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi arms dealer, helped finance secret sales of arms to Iran through his BCCI account. It is also believed that the CIA used the bank to aid Afghan rebels.

The CIA's use of the bank was confirmed by former and current officials, including William von Raab, who was the U.S. commissioner of customs in 1988 when a subsidiary of the banking company was indicted in Tampa, Florida, for laundering drug money.

Mr. von Raab said, "We discovered the CIA used them for its accounts for paying unnamed people, covert accounts."

After the bank pleaded guilty to the charges in 1990, it cooperated with federal inquiries into General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the former Panamanian leader, who also used it for intelligence and political operations, according to congressional records, court records related to the money-laundering case in Florida and former BCCI officials.

Before the 1988 Tampa indictment, CIA officials provided customs officials with background information about the bank, but they did not interfere with the investigation, Mr. von Raab said in an interview this week.

China Activists

Chinese student activists from Peking University in Beijing are expected to arrive in Hong Kong on Sunday for a weekend of protests against the British handover of the territory to China in 1997. They are expected to demand that the British government stop the handover and that it should refer the issue to the United Nations.

Official in Gaza Strip

Disparities in Gaza Strip — Masked Palestinian Arab officials to deal for alleged reports said Sunday. They are alleged to be planning to stage a strike in the Gaza Strip against the Israeli occupation forces.

A. Police Chief

and growing anger that political police chief, the department head of his search and that he would retire by the end of the month.

ducts: Soviet Service

of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The department is expected to lead a new wave of diplomatic efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Replace Part of Fleet

replacement of old vessels with modern ones. The navy is expected to spend billions of dollars on the new fleet.

L UPDATE

Recent news updates from various international locations, including reports on political movements and economic changes.

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THAT SINKING FEELING—The \$150,000 home of Pauline Bennett, 71, after it collapsed into a sinkhole 60 feet deep and 150 feet wide in Frostproof, Florida. The owner, who was awakened by popping sounds from the attic, escaped unhurt out the back door.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Fewer Blacks Playing Or Watching Baseball

Fewer blacks are participating in baseball, either on the field or in the stands, Leonard Shapiro of The Washington Post reports. The percentage of black players in the major leagues has fallen from a high of 23 percent in the mid-1960s, to 18 percent this year. By contrast, last season 74 percent of National Basketball Association players were black, as were 62 percent of those in the National Football League.

About People

"Not Without My Daughter," Betty Mahmoody's harrowing account of her escape from Iran with her American-born daughter after her Iranian husband tried to sequester the child, did fairly well as a paperback in the United States but flopped as a movie. The book is a runaway best-seller in Europe, however, selling millions of copies in France, Germany and Sweden, and the film is

Short Takes

In Congress, notes Guy Gugliotta of The Washington Post, new phrases wear out fast from overuse. A while back he writes, "Congress was 'on the cutting edge' of everything, trying to find a 'window of opportunity' (still popular) to avoid having to 'bite the bullet.'" The new rhetorical favorites are "the level playing field," "the win-win situation"

Short Takes

Louisiana State Penitentiary inmates who throw food at guards soon may be served splatter-proof "mystery loaves." Under a state plan, all ingredients in a loaf would be mixed and baked in a loaf so that if thrown at a prison officer, it would simply bounce off.

Advertisement for The Peninsula Beverly Hills resort. Text: "There is much to be said for a refined yet casual sense of style. But, with the completion of The Peninsula Beverly Hills, those who truly appreciate luxury of this dimension will never have to speak of it. SHARE THE EXPERIENCE."

For Women in Politics, Still a Long Way to Go

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Twenty years after the National Women's Political Caucus was established to advance the election of women, the group's founding members say the road to political equality has been tougher than they expected. Speakers at the caucus's four-day convention here expressed frustration that at a time of nationwide debate over abortion rights, family leave policies and health care, only 17 percent of the members of Congress are women, up from 12 percent in 1971, when the group was founded.

For Women in Politics, Still a Long Way to Go

They noted that, despite the progress, there were no women on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is weighing the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, and that women have not played an important role in drafting the civil rights legislation that has major implications for working women.

For Women in Politics, Still a Long Way to Go

In 1971, there was a feeling that we just had to mobilize to get women into office and the world would change," said Harriett Woods, who will lead the group in the next two years. Ms. Woods is a former lieutenant governor of Missouri.

Advertisement for NTC's American Slang and Idioms dictionaries. Text: "Breaking the code: Your key to colorful American English! After two weeks of walking a tightrope, we got in under the wire. Don't hold your breath until that fly-by-night outfit forks over."

Crossword puzzle grid and solution key for Friday's puzzle. Includes clues for across and down words.

Advertisement for the Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions and The American Idioms Dictionary. Text: "Two easy-to-use dictionaries, co-published by the International Herald Tribune and the National Textbook Company of Chicago, contain more than 18,000 references to the kind of colorful American language you and your family hear in the movies, on television, on college campuses or in the streets — and read in interviews and news reports in your favorite newspaper."

THE LONDON SUMMIT: Will the Western leaders again be lured away from their traditional agenda by an outside event — Gorbachev?

Within G-7, Britain Tops List Of Economic Problem Areas

Following are sketches of the summit nations' economies, as compiled by Washington Post correspondents:

BRITAIN

LONDON — Still mired in a deep recession that has cut a swath of devastation through many cities and towns, Britain's economy is by most statistical measures in the worst shape of any of the G-7 countries.

Manufacturing output fell 6.8 percent over the past year. Unemployment is nearing 8 percent and rising rapidly. Interest rates remain high and are the highest among the leading Western states outside of Italy, even though the base lending rate was cut Friday to 11.5 percent.

The only bright spot is inflation — now down almost half from seven months ago to an annual rate of 5.8 percent. But the government has paid for it by dramatically throttling back growth and allowing unemployment to rise.

More than 23,000 firms went out of business in the first half of the year, according to a Dun & Bradstreet survey. That is 125 companies per day, a 66 percent increase over the same period a year ago.

The evidence is visible all across Britain — empty shop windows, going-out-of-business sales, fore-casts of gloom.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development projects slight growth in the second half of the year of a third of a percentage point, then a slightly larger increase in 1992, although at a rate well below the rest of the G-7.

Some other analysts say signs of recovery are a mirage. A new survey of 1,600 managing directors by Dun & Bradstreet showed their companies were expecting lower profits, high unemployment and further cuts in stocks of goods over the next six months.

—GLENN FRANKEL

Then came the layoffs, and last week the jobless showed up on the steps of Knipfischer's headquarters in Bavaria.

The company chairman, Fritz Schaefer, told them: "We're experiencing a difficult period. Your directors are quite disturbed by these dramatic, unforeseeable circumstances." The men from the East, unemployed for the first time in their lives, boomed.

Seen from the East, the German economy is in a tailspin. Unemployment in the East is nearing 40 percent and soaring monthly as the Bonn government and the Treuhand — the private agency in charge of selling off Communist-era properties — quit subsidizing bloated and hopelessly unprofitable enterprises.

The cost of subsidizing the old and jump-starting the new has begun to drag down even the resilient Western German economy. Bonn has raised its growth forecast for the West downward, to about 2.5 percent to 3 percent. Public borrowing has reached record levels. The foreign trade account is in the red for the first time in 10 years. German interest rates remain high as a nervous hedge against inflation, which is expected to jump a point to a frighteningly un-German 4 percent this summer.

There are some healthy signs. For the first time since reunification, Western German companies are shipping more goods than food to the East, a sign that Eastern consumers are willing once more to eat staples produced in their own region.

And while the number of jobs lost in the East continues to outpace the number of new jobs, the transformation there is generating lots of new employment in the West, as plants gear up to handle the new demand for cars, electronic appliances, clothing and food.

—MARC FISHER

FRANCE — They rose at 3 in the morning, 800 men from Eastern Germany, cramming themselves onto buses heading to a place that was a dreamland only a few months ago — the West.

Their steel plant, a typically overstaffed and outdated Communist enterprise, had been bought up by a Western company, Knipfischer. To Easterners still wide-eyed at the prospect of joining the Western market economy, this was paradise — their old job with the security and novelty of a Western owner.

After enjoying nearly five years of a boom, France is getting nervous about the prospect of an economic tailspin. During the first half of 1991, French output was flat and even the most optimistic forecasts, such as last week's OECD report, predict the economy will grow by only 1.4 percent. Unemployment has soared to 9.5 percent, and Labor Minister Marinette Aubry bluntly warns it will get worse.

That gloomy scenario is exerting pressure on the government to cut

interest rates soon to promote a quick upturn, or risk the kind of serious economic deterioration that could inflame a "hot autumn" of strikes, street rioting and other forms of social unrest that some commentators believe would make the turmoil of 1968 look tame.

The man on the spot is Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, the architect of the "strong-frame" policy that restored confidence in the Socialist government after a disastrous round of nationalizations and free-wheeling spending a decade ago. Mr. Bérégovoy's actions have helped bring inflation down to 3.3 percent.

But France's hands are tied by Germany's dominance of the European Monetary System. Germany's desire to maintain high interest rates to combat inflation is starting to exasperate the French government, and it is highly conceivable that France will team up with the United States at the London summit meeting to urge a global round of interest rate cuts.

—WILLIAM DROZDZIAK

JAPAN

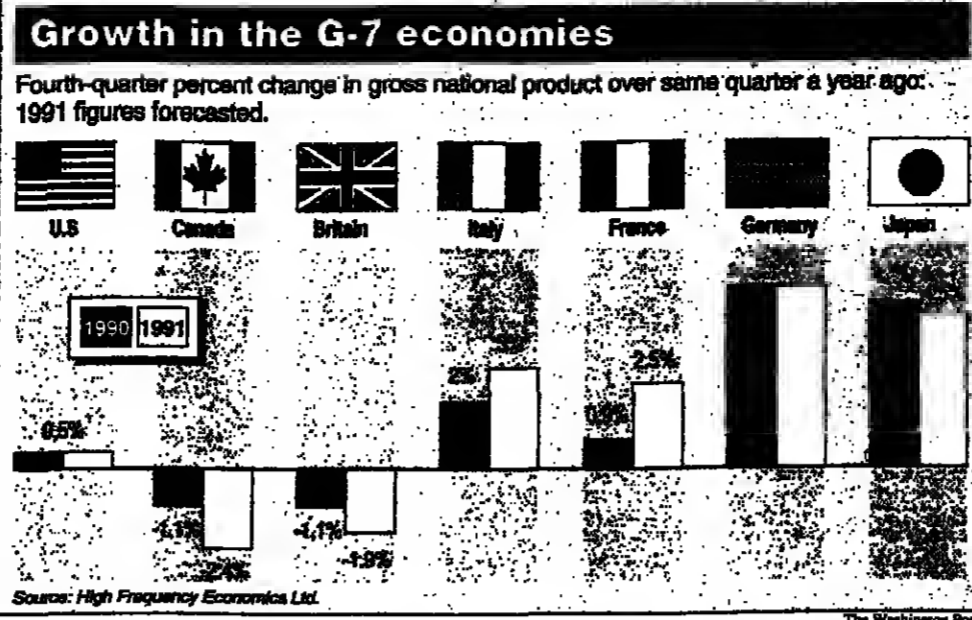
TOKYO — A recent article in the press here vividly illustrates the contrast between the current condition of Japan's economy and that of other major industrial nations.

Where most Western economies are enduring bouts of high unemployment, Japan is experiencing a labor shortage in which nearly 1.5 job openings exist for each applicant. So, according to the Nikkei Weekly, a growing number of foreigners from advanced nations who can't find work at home are coming to Japan to take low-status jobs that many young Japanese shun.

The Nikkei article cited the example of a 25-year-old Canadian with an accounting degree who is serving *shabu-shabu*, thin-sliced beef, at a Tokyo restaurant, and two American women who were recently hired by a maid service to clean Japanese homes.

As the story suggests, the Japanese economy is chugging along quite respectably. But after a spectacular boom in the latter half of the 1980s, it is finally starting to slow down — a goal sought by the government, which wants to prevent a recurrence of the speculation that drove land and stock prices to stratospheric levels.

On the surface, the slowdown is hard to detect. Government figures showed an astonishing annual growth rate of 11.2 percent in the first three months of 1991. But a look at some individual sectors



shows emerging weakness: Housing starts have been dropping; capital investment by small companies was off 7.5 percent in the first quarter; and household spending on big-ticket durable goods was down 3.3 percent.

Optimists forecast that growth will moderate just a bit, to the 3.5 percent to 4.5 percent range, in 1991 and 1992. Pessimists see growth falling below 3 percent.

—PAUL BLUSTEIN

UNITED STATES

After months of recession-driven statistical gloom, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, observed last week, "I think the evidence is increasing week by week that the bottom is past and the economy is beginning to move up."

But the end of a recession, as many businessmen and unemployed workers are quick to note, does not suddenly mean good times. As the ever-caustic Mr. Greenspan said: "We still do not yet know how rapid the recovery is or the underlying strength of it."

That is the debate among U.S. economists. How strong will the recovery be?

The average jump in the gross national product for post-World War II recoveries is 6.7 percent. For plenty of reasons, almost all one thinks the U.S. economy will snap back in such spectacular fashion this time.

Instead, many forecasters are predicting the recovery will match the decline: real GNP fell only about 1.1 percent, half the usual decline in post-war recessions, and the recovery will be at about half the normal pace as well. There are about as many economists who think the nation will do better than

3 percent or so over the next year as think it will do a bit worse.

A variety of forces will be holding down growth. A huge number of empty office buildings and a lack of credit for speculative home building will limit gains in construction. Budget problems at every level of government will hold down public-sector spending.

Troubles in the banking industry will make credit generally less readily available than during most past recoveries, with smaller businesses likely to be pinched the most. And a heavy load of debt on both businesses and households may dampen spending and investment plans.

Nevertheless, the recovery seems to be launched, and no new shocks are looming on the horizon.

—JOHN M. BERRY

CANADA

TORONTO — The federal government has tightened measures to curb smuggling of cigarettes, liquor and other consumer goods from the United States, but traffic across the bridges and other crossing points between the two countries suddenly is booming again, a sure sign that Canadian consumers are more optimistic that the recession that has gripped the country is ending.

A study by a Toronto retailing analyst, Clayton Associates Ltd., reported that cheaper U.S. goods lured 5.2 million one-day shoppers across the border in May, nearly 20 percent more than in April.

A 15-month recession, during which unemployment rose above the 10 percent level, has left deep scars on the Canadian economy. But like its neighbor to the south, Canada is showing signs of emerging from its slump.

In April, gross domestic product jumped 0.9 percent, the biggest

U.S. and Soviets Hail Breakthrough On START Treaty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union said Sunday they had reached agreement on all but one issue in a historic strategic nuclear arms treaty.

The final question to be discussed — and perhaps decided — by President George Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev when they meet on Wednesday in London on the fringes of the economic conference of industrialized nations.

Conclusion of the treaty, known as START, for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, would clear the way for a much-awaited U.S.-Soviet summit conference in Moscow.

"We have made terrific progress," Mr. Baker said at a news conference at the State Department after four straight days of negotiations with Mr. Bessmertnykh. "We have one very technical aspect of a problem to deal with."

Mr. Bessmertnykh said, "The one sticking point, Mr. Baker said, was on the definition of 'throw weight' — or payload — for determining whether or not a new missile is a new type of missile.

"The question is so technical," he said, "it takes very technical people to settle it."

Mr. Baker said that "the experts will continue to work this issue" and then will report back in time for the Bush-Gorbachev encounter on Wednesday.

"It was really a tremendous effort on both sides," Mr. Bessmertnykh said. "Of the issues in the talks, he added, 'They were the most difficult because they were left to the last to decide.'"

The joint announcement appeared to mean that after 10 years of on-and-off negotiations the superpowers were on the verge of a treaty that for the first time would mean reductions in their strategic nuclear arsenals — the planes and missiles that can span continents with a thermonuclear payload.

Under the terms of the nearly completed treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union would cut their strategic weapons by about 30 percent.

"On balance we have a common document," he said.

Mr. Baker said, "There was great faith negotiations on both sides. Hard negotiations, but negotiations in good faith."

Of the remaining issue, he said, "If both sides hadn't had real genuine and serious, substantial concerns, we would have closed on that issue."

Completion of the treaty is the U.S. condition for a long-awaited summit meeting between Mr. Bush and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Moscow this summer.

Mr. Bush wants to set a date for the meeting sometime in late July but has insisted that the START talks be completed before he will do so.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev both have expressed determination to complete the treaty, which has been almost 10 years in the making.

Mr. Gorbachev is eager for a U.S.-Soviet summit conference, but he has had to balance his desire for a meeting with the demands of his military for a firm stand in the START talks. Taking part in the negotiations at Mr. Bessmertnykh's side was the Soviet chief of the general staff, General Mikhail A. Moiseyev.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

WASHINGTON — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev will tell Western leaders in London that he plans "to radicalize" the Soviet Union's move toward democracy and a market economy and wants to enlist Western assistance in reducing Soviet arms production, Kremlin aides said Sunday.

Igor Malashenko, a Gorbachev adviser and an analyst for the Communist Party Central Committee, said on ABC-TV that converting defense factories to civilian purposes was a problem on which Mr. Gorbachev would seek Western cooperation.

At one point, he termed such cooperation a possible "joint project." Another such venture would probably involve energy production, he said.

Yevgeni M. Primakov, a senior foreign affairs aide, said in an NBC-TV interview that Mr. Gorbachev planned "to radicalize" economic and political changes. But he said a timetable and the depth of the changes depended on the reaction of the industrialized nations.

There would be a risk of "social uprising" he said, if prices were allowed to seek their market level at a time when goods are scarce.

His statements suggested that Mr. Gorbachev may seek to play on the West's fear of Soviet disintegration and chaos in his bargaining with Western leaders gathered for the economic summit conference.

Mr. Primakov stressed that issues of "mutual interest" would be discussed. "We don't want to need or to beg something," he said.

Neither adviser offered details of Mr. Gorbachev's intentions when he meets Western leaders after the G-7 meeting, but instead sketched broad themes.

"We would like to reduce sharply the military spending, but it's not just a problem of money," Mr. Malashenko said. "It's an enormous logistical problem, because it's a huge industry. There are millions and millions of people producing all these weapons and it cannot be done overnight."

He added: "How to convert the Soviet military industry to civilian purposes without destabilizing the whole country is one of the major problems, and Gorbachev is going to suggest it to the West as a field of cooperation."

Mr. Primakov, who was Mr. Gorbachev's special envoy to Iraq in the months before the Gulf war, provided a rough sketch of Mr. Gorbachev's position as he prepared to fly to London.

"We do believe that we should radicalize our move toward the market and radicalize our move toward the democratization of our society," he said.

Conservatives in the Kremlin power structure had wanted to stabilize the economic and political situation before making radical changes, Mr. Primakov said. The "main idea" that Mr. Gorbachev will carry to London, he said, is "to stabilize during our move to the market" rather than putting off changes until stability is achieved.

The 'Second Agenda' Problem: Analyst Calls for Change in G-7 Process

Sylvia Ostry, chairman of the Center for International Studies at the University of Toronto, recently led a study group sponsored by the Group of Thirty, an independent organization of prominent economic analysts, that just released a report on the Group of Seven summit conference and collective security. She spoke with Tom Redburn of the International Herald Tribune about the G-7 conference opening Monday in London.

Q. Have the G-7 economic summit meetings lost their original purpose?

A. Yes, and that is why it is time to change the way they operate. The Cold War gave the Western democracies a binding orientation. That has gone. A more gradual development is that the United States is no longer the single dominant economic power. So what we need is a new definition of global security.

Q. But doesn't this new reality you describe, in which the Soviet Union is no longer the chief adversary of democracy and capitalism, mean that the G-7 countries no longer have the same need to cooperate with each other?

A. The illusion is that they lack a binding security focus. But in fact, there are other issues of extraordinary importance that will produce continuing turbulence in the world. And this is the most important group capable of responding to these forces. Look at Yugoslavia, the Gulf war or, more broadly, the threat of environmental degradation, migration flows, poverty. These were not considered global security issues, but they are now.

Q. Is the summit a real forum for the leaders to discuss serious problems, or is it just an opportunity for the leaders to score political points at home?

A. It is both things. In addition to the traditional issues, you have seen in recent years the development of a second agenda driven by events, driven by the crisis of the moment. The Gorbachev visit is a perfect example of that. This group is the only forum that exists that is reasonably flexible that can deal with the topical agenda. But if the topical agenda crowds off all other topics, you have lost a major opportunity to establish a continuing process of dealing with all the other very important issues. And that is what has happened.

Q. Why is that a problem?

A. Because there is not enough follow-through. There was a massive thrust on the environment at the Paris summit in 1989. But there was no systematic way to pursue it. You had a major debate on African debt at the Toronto summit in 1988. There was some follow-up but no real way of keeping track of the situation.

Q. At Houston last year, the leaders made a commitment to complete the Uruguay Round in GATT by the end of the year. But the talks collapsed. Why?

A. Well, it cuts both ways. You probably would not have had the launching of the round in the first place if the summit had not pushed it in 1985. But there is no guarantee there will be a solution unless there is the political will to make it succeed. When that is lacking, there is nothing the summit can do to create the political will out of thin air.

Q. Aren't you setting out too broad an agenda? Shouldn't the G-7 narrow its focus instead?

A. There is an argument that they should become more restricted forum — becoming perhaps a G-3 with just the U.S., Europe and Japan — and go back to basics by focusing on the coordination of macroeconomic issues. I don't agree with that.

Q. You need a place to bring these issues to the table. Where would you begin the discussion, in the United Nations? In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development? In the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade? In the International Monetary Fund? You would start there, but you need an organizing group that can make things happen. It can only be the G-7.

Q. Is Mikhail S. Gorbachev going to steal the show at the summit?

A. Yes, and that raises an important issue. It clearly is extremely important to deal with how the West should respond in economic and political terms to the visible disintegration of the Soviet empire. But the risk is that they will neglect the impact on other nations.

Q. Does Europe, with four members plus representatives from the EC Commission, have too much weight in the G-7 today?

A. The question of what happens with Europe is clearly an item that will have to be solved within the next few years. In a sense, yes, it is overweighted. On the one hand, the Europeans are represented by the commission, but they also carry extra weight because there are four major European powers there. But you should be flexible. You shouldn't narrow the club too much, because you would lose the advantage of different points of view and the political legitimacy from national leaders.

Q. Should Mr. Gorbachev be a member of the G-7?

A. Maybe someday in the future, but not now. Just because Mr. Gorbachev has attended once, it doesn't mean there should now be a G-8. The Soviet Union is clearly not an appropriate entity. Given its still profound differences from the seven others.

Q. What are the main issues that will be discussed at the summit?

A. The main issues are the environment, arms control, and economic cooperation. The environment is the dominant question, you should include, say China and Brazil, and other representatives of developing countries, whose policies will clearly have a major impact. But the G-7, for now, should remain intact.

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British Rebuke U.S. On Global Warming

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Britain has sent a strongly worded letter to the White House criticizing the U.S. position on global warming and signaling that Britain will no longer automatically side with the United States on the issue at international conferences like the Group of Seven summit meeting here this week, according to informed British sources.

They said the environment secretary, Michael Heseltine, sent the letter to the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, earlier this week.

It accompanied a copy of a speech by Prime Minister John Major in which he called on the United States to join Britain in setting limits on carbon dioxide emissions. This is an issue that the administration has resisted so far.

Mr. Major, speaking at a conference on Monday, noted that the United States accounted for 23 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions in the world — making it by far the largest polluter — and said: "The world looks to them for decisive leadership on this issue, and on others." He said that although more research was needed on the issue, "research cannot excuse inaction."

"The threat is too serious," he said.



Prime Minister John Major, left, meeting Sunday with Brian Mulroney of Canada.

LONDON: No G-7 Extravaganza

(Continued from page 1)

journing for a roast beef dinner in the room where Anne Boleyn spent her last days.

All of this activity will, as is traditional at summit conferences, cause huge traffic jams. More than 200 motorcoaches are scheduled.

Also in keeping with tradition, an immense security operation has been mounted, with soldiers carrying machine guns in position at airports and on rooftops. The Irish Republican Army, Europe's most active guerrilla force, has been active in Britain lately, and renewed tension between Iraq and the West is another cause for concern.

An IRA mortar bomb in February just missed the Cabinet Room at No. 10 Downing Street, not far from Lancaster House, and the Carlton Club, which is even closer to the conference site, was bombed last year. Western security officials have also expressed concern about Madrid terrorists in the wake of President Bush's threats to renew United States bombing of Iraq.

"We certainly don't want Bush caught in a traffic jam like a sitting duck," a security official said.

But one change will be immediately evident. For the first time since 1978, Britain will be represented by someone other than Margaret Thatcher, who hurried home from Paris in November 1990 in a futile effort to avoid being ousted as leader of the Conservative Party and thus as prime minister.

Her absence means that the club of seven is all male once again, and the group of spouses is all female

But Mrs. Thatcher, who announced two weeks ago that she would leave the House of Commons after the next election, is a ghostly presence on the perimeter of this year's conference all the same, and out only because she continues to resist full British integration with Europe. Hers remains a name known around the world; Prime Minister John Major's is little known.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu went to her house in Chester Square, near the Palace, for tea Sunday afternoon, and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union is to see her Friday morning. President Bush may also be among those trying to pay homage.

Mr. Gorbachev's participation in the conference, which was to have been strictly limited, now seems likely to grab most of the headlines and perhaps occupy most of the working time. He has even been asked to call on the queen on Thursday morning.

Britain has been at this sort of thing for a long time, which may be why Mr. Varouf, the chief planner, is so laid-back about everything, even though this is the first time a Soviet leader has been invited to a summit meeting of Western nations.

The first summit conference in which this country took part was held on the Field of the Cloth of Gold near Calais, where Henry VIII met François I of France, who beat him in a wrestling match.

Japan Rightists Behead Cresson Effigy

TOKYO — About 30 Japanese rightists on Sunday guttured an effigy of Prime Minister Edith Cresson of France in a Bastille Day protest against her attacks on Japanese trading practices.

The rightists gathered in a central Tokyo park to demand that Mrs. Cresson retract remarks about the Japanese. One held a doll in pinkish-brown dress with a picture of Mrs. Cresson on the head and a rope wrapped around the waist. Another yelled "heaven's punishment" and decapitated it with a wooden sword.

Picadors bore such slogans as "We are not yellow midgets." "Japanese are not ants," and "Let's boycott French products until she apologizes." Mrs. Cresson, who took office in May, has criticized Japan for practices she says threaten whole sectors of European industry. She once said that Japanese "stay up all night thinking up ways to screw the Europeans."

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The offer expires August 31, 1991.

Bush No To Law S Minority

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The school board in this town voted on Monday to endorse a plan to sue the state to force the school board to accept a new school plan under the goal of desegregation. The plan would require the school board to accept a new school plan under the goal of desegregation.

Nonetheless, they were not invited unless they met standards to predict they could cool at the highly competitive school.

Because Judge Thomas has been so much a part of the circumstances and process, the school board's decision to sue the state is a significant step in the desegregation process.

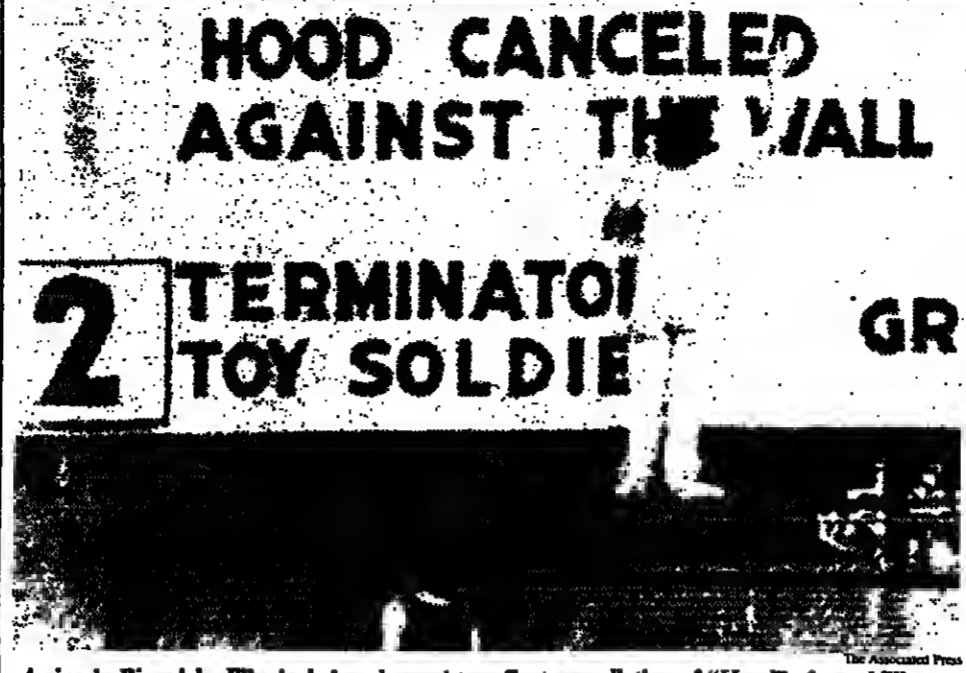
Mr. Goldstein said that the school board's decision to sue the state is a significant step in the desegregation process.

Soviets
akthrough
RT Treaty

"On balance we have a... document," he said. Mr. Baker said, "There were... faith negotiations on both... hard negotiations, but negotia... in good faith. Of the remaining issue... "If both sides hadn't had... genuine and serious... concerns, we could have... that issue. Completion of the treaty... U.S. consideration for a long... summit meeting between... and President Mikhail G... ches in Moscow this summer. Mr. Bush wants to set a date... the meeting sometime in the... but has insisted that the... talks be completed before he... do so. Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev... both have expressed... to complete the treaty, which... been almost 10 years in the... But, Mr. Bush said Sunday... are not going to make a... try and get something done... Wednesday. Now are the... Mr. Gorbachev is... but he has had to balance... for a meeting with the... START talks. Taking part... negotiations at Mr. Bush... side was the Soviet... general staff. General... Meysse: 11P Reuters

Bush Nominee Got To Law School on Minority Preference

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Judge Clarence Thomas, who came to prominence as a fierce black critic of racial preference programs, was admitted to Yale Law School under an explicit affirmative action plan with the goal of having blacks and other minority members make up about 10 percent of the entering class, university officials said. Under the program, which was adopted in 1971, the year Judge Thomas applied, blacks and some Hispanic applicants were evaluated differently than whites, the officials said. Nonetheless, they were not admitted unless they met standards devised to predict they could succeed at the highly competitive school. Because Judge Thomas has been such a resolute opponent of goals and quotas, the circumstances of his admission to Yale underscore the complexity of the racial currents that have swirled around his nomination to the Supreme Court. "We did adopt an affirmative action program, and it was pretty clearly stated," said Professor Abraham S. Goldstein, who was dean of the law school from 1970 to 1975. Mr. Goldstein said Thursday that the school used a set of minimum standards based on college grades and test scores to ensure that it offered places to only those minority students who had a strong chance of succeeding. The career of Judge Thomas, who is President George Bush's choice to succeed Justice Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court, is in many ways emblematic of the nation's confusion and ambivalence about racial preference plans. It is a subject Judge Thomas, who now sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, would as a justice inevitably have to confront, because of the number of such cases in the courts now. His own words have occasionally embodied the contradictory responses the issue evokes. Judge Thomas has frequently talked about how he overcame a childhood of poverty by working hard in school. He has said the urgings of his grandfather and a group of nuns to make something of himself instilled in him a sense that blacks should not rely on preference programs but on their own efforts. In a 1987 panel discussion at the



Violence at a Movie Premiere

U.S. Film on Urban Gangs Opens to Injuries and Death
By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Gunfire and pandemonium broke out at movie theaters across the United States at the weekend opening of an urban drama with an anti-gang message. Much of the violence appeared to have been started by rival gangs, and much of it took place in Los Angeles, where the film, "Boyz n the Hood," is set. But a man was fatally shot early Saturday after a showing in Riverdale, Illinois, near Chicago, and at least 33 people were wounded in violence from Seattle to Minneapolis to Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In all, there were incidents at about 20 of the 900 theaters showing the film, according to the distributor, Columbia Pictures. Executives at Columbia said Saturday that they would not pull the film from distribution. [Columbia said that eight theaters nationwide had canceled the film. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.] At a news conference in Los Angeles, the director, John Singleton, 23, reacted angrily to suggestions that the movie was responsible for the violence. "I didn't create the conditions under which people shoot each other," said Mr. Singleton, who also wrote "Boyz n the Hood," his first feature film. "This happens because there's a whole generation of people who are disenfranchised. To withdraw the film, he went on, would be an act of 'artistic racism.'" "Boyz n the Hood" is the story of a group of young black men in the gang-plagued south-

The Embassy's Tough, but ...

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service
SANTA TECLA, El Salvador — How tough is the new U.S. Embassy under construction here? Just ask the experts. Tough enough to withstand an earthquake, they say. Tough enough to resist a rocket-propelled grenade attack, says one. Tough enough to handle a round from a light anti-tank weapon, says another. But ask if it is tough enough to survive the vagaries of U.S. foreign policy, and the experts demur. Better ask Congress, they say. The new embassy complex, scheduled to open early next year at a cost of about \$70 million, is the size of a junior college. One of the largest State Department projects, it features eight buildings spread over a 26-acre lot in what the architect calls a "Mayan village concept." (Translation: The buildings are set at varying angles.) If all that seems a little out of proportion for a country with just 5.5 million people, it is. When it opens, the complex will hold more American employees than the U.S. Embassy in Brazil, which has a population of about 150 million and one of the world's largest economies. The new embassy was approved by Congress in 1987, when Central America was at the top of Washington's foreign policy agenda. At the time, the Reagan administration was sending \$600 million a year (plus covert funds) to prop up a Salvadoran regime besieged by a Marxist insurgency. Now, as 1,000 workers rush to get the new embassy ready for occupancy, Washington's gaze has turned elsewhere and U.S. aid to El Salvador has shrunk by a third. As for the guerrillas, they're calling themselves Social Democrats and predicting a cease-fire agreement will be signed within months. If peace is at hand, as many analysts here think, what will become of the U.S. presence? Asked about the future of the new embassy, one U.S. official quipped: "If push comes to shove, you could subdivide the property. Conceivably, the whole complex could be sold at a decent price." The new complex includes the embassy, the ambassador's mansion, Marine barracks, offices of the Agency for International Development mission, a commissary, a cafeteria and service buildings, all fitted with nonopening, bulletproof windows. There is room for 500 workers, including U.S. and Salvadoran employees. And that's just in Phase 1. Phase 2 entails adding a swimming pool, tennis courts, a warehouse and a new residence for the deputy chief of mission.

From Washington Post, Party Gains Apology for Plagiarism

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Washington Post has apologized in The Miami Herald for publishing a story on mosquito infestation in Florida that lifted substantial information from three Herald articles, including several quotations, without giving the paper credit. The Post's managing editor, Leonard Downie Jr., said that the reporter who wrote the story, Laura Parker, the Miami bureau chief, had left the paper. He would not say whether Ms. Parker had resigned or had been fired, calling it an internal personnel matter. Editors said that Ms. Parker had not interviewed three Florida residents quoted in her article — the only people quoted by name — and that she had taken their comments from the Herald accounts. Ms. Parker, who was called back in Washington to discuss the article and met with top editors on Friday, could not be reached for comment. The Post said in a clarification on Saturday that the article, published July 7, "violated Post policies." Mr. Downie said the paper's editors had concluded that Ms. Parker had used "a great deal" of information from the Herald "without any attribution to the Herald or any indication to the reader that this was anything other than original work." Ms. Parker, a former Nieman fellow at Harvard University, joined The Post's national staff

Hoge Steps Down At Daily News

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Robert Maxwell, owner of The Daily News, has announced that James F. Hoge is no longer the paper's publisher and chief executive officer "by mutual agreement." Mr. Maxwell added that Mr. Hoge would work for Maxwell Newspapers, which includes the Mirror in London, as a consultant and would spend the fall semester as a fellow at the Institute of Politics at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The Daily News is struggling to regain circulation and advertising lost during the recent strike. The paper received another blow recently when 20th Century Fox, owned by Rupert Murdoch, Mr. Maxwell's rival, removed its advertising.

Gorbachev To Seek Aid In Reducing Arms Output

By Paul F. Hovitz
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is expected to announce that he will seek aid from Western nations to help reduce the production of nuclear weapons. Mr. Gorbachev is expected to make the announcement during a visit to the United States in August. The announcement is seen as a key part of his effort to improve relations with the West and to reduce the Soviet Union's military spending. Mr. Gorbachev's announcement is expected to come during a visit to the United States in August. The announcement is seen as a key part of his effort to improve relations with the West and to reduce the Soviet Union's military spending.



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Spain (mail) Ptas.	40,000	23,700	22,000
-- "hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao, Seville, Valencia Ptas.	43,500	20,200	24,000
-- "hand deliv. Madrid Ptas.	54,800	—	27,300
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	2,800	1,404	1,430
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Tasks for the Summit

As the big seven gather in London this week for their annual summit meeting, their agenda is going to be dominated by the eighth man at the party, Mikhail Gorbachev.

will push every other subject off the table. But the past year has given other work as well to the seven. The world trade talks are still blocked by the European Community's inability to restrain its wildly excessive agricultural subsidies.

An Attrition Strategy for Ousting Saddam, Eventually

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Having failed to topple Saddam Hussein with the sharp swift blow of Operation Desert Storm, George Bush has set out to grind the Iraqi dictator down by a combination of covert action, retaliatory air strikes and economic sanctions.

The president concluded around May 1 that Saddam was more dangerous and more entrenched than he thought possible after the Desert Storm victory. Mr. Bush was shown evidence at a National Security Council meeting that Saddam was reconstituting his battered army into an offensive force and hiding nuclear weapons material and missiles.

The administration openly threatens to use air strikes to protect Iraq's Kurds and to destroy Saddam's remaining nuclear weapon capability. But these threats also fall short of a commitment to taking the measures needed to get rid of Saddam now.

The new element of the Iraq crisis, now in its 11th month, is Mr. Bush's decision to add the arrow of covert action targeted on ousting Saddam to his quiver. The enduring element is that Mr. Bush is still not prepared to go all out to destroy Saddam.

The White House expects Saddam to continue his cat-and-mouse game of divulging only as much as he thinks he must to avoid getting whacked by U.S. air power. As long as he continues to move atomic equipment around and bury it to avoid discovery by United Nations inspectors, he is not able to work on developing the bomb.

But Saddam will probably stop cooperating rather than give up the minimum amount of material he needs for one bomb. At that point, having let international inspection accomplish what it can, the United States will bomb what is left of the Iraqi nuclear system.

That zone has in effect been demilitarized by American fiat and detached from Iraqi sovereignty. The hardening of the American position against Saddam, clearly communicated to the Kurds by the State Department, has encouraged Kurdish leaders to drag out their bargaining with Saddam. They are unlikely now to meet his terms.

The discovery of the nuclear program and U.S. satellite photographs which disclose that the Iraqis have about 700 hidden S-200 rockets show that Saddam does not intend to go quietly. Indeed, he does not intend to go at all. Or to give up his access to the means of war and terror. That is the hard reality that confronts the strategy of trying to topple Saddam with small punches from different directions.

Inadequate Regulation

As far as is known, U.S. banks and bank customers have not been seriously scorched by the scandal-ridden Bank of Credit and Commerce International. As far as is known, the full story of the bank's multi-billion-dollar rise and fall has yet to be told.

recruited by BCCI as chairman of its bank holding company in the capital, but he claims not to have known of BCCI's stake. Given the notoriety that BCCI gained in Florida, it appears that major American banks steered clear of deep involvement.

Summit: The Grand Plan, Alas, Is Too Good to Be True

By Lealie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — The summiters will produce a flop this week on the most important issue before them: helping the Soviet Union transform itself into a democracy and free economy.

Despite the careful staging — the reform package that Mikhail Gorbachev will present to the seven leaders of the industrialized world and the goodies they will give him in return — the London agreement will flop in its course. Here is why.

consumer industries and on bringing more farm produce to the cities. The Band-Aids — such as associate membership in the International Monetary Fund — will help in designing reforms and triggering private investment to venture like the Soviet oil industry.

Western leaders, with the exception of the Germans, do not add much realism. They speak as if the Soviets could establish democracy and free markets essentially with their own resources and without substantial Western aid. That is the diplomatic equivalent of baby talk.

Post-Apartheid Economy

Transforming white-ruled South Africa into a multiracial democracy is a political imperative. No less pressing is the need for clear thinking about the direction of post-apartheid economic policy.

band of the government and of the few dominating industrial giants be pried loose from the national economy? What will be the strategy for reversing the most effective remaining economic sanction against South Africa: disinvestment in the economy by South Africans themselves?

'You Can Help Us Most of All if You Help the Soviet Union'

By Vaclav Havel

The writer is president of Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE — When I addressed a joint session of the U.S. Congress in February 1990 I made the following remark: "I often hear the question, How can the United States of America help us today? My reply is as paradoxical as the whole of my life has been: You can help us most of all if you help the Soviet Union on its irreversible but immensely complicated road to democracy."

strong democratic mandate of free elections. On that date most price controls were lifted and the currency was made convertible, thus opening up the country to market forces.

the transformation process in the very near future. The competitive atmosphere of the European market will help increase the quality of our goods.

objective need for it to be delayed or slowed down. A negotiated and peaceful departure of the troops is a prerequisite for a full renewal of the sovereignty of the two countries.

Too Royal to Be Taxed

The British are harrumphing about the royal fortune again. The issue has been raised in the House of Commons by a Liberal MP from London, Simon Hughes.

that a king "naturally" should not be taxed. There is no official public accounting of the Queen's wealth. Estimates run as high as \$11 billion, including the crown jewels in the Tower of London, the fabulous royal art and stamp collections, business properties, thousands of acres of British countryside, a couple of castles and her (tax-free) inheritance.

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1891: Bastille Day Balls

PARIS — Arrangements for dancing in the streets for the great Fête Day of the Republic were on a most extensive scale. The most important orchestras were those of the place de l'Opera, the Bourse and the Rue du Louvre.

1941: Slips of the Tongue

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition.] Grace McCann, securities dealer, defending herself in the U.S. District Court on a mail-order charge, was held in contempt [on July 14] for using the word "dick" twice.

1916: Shock Over Shark

NEW YORK — Great excitement has been caused in New York by the appearance of a man-eating shark in New York Bay, less than twenty miles from this city. The shark entered the bay off the coast of New Jersey, devoured one swimmer and wounded another one.

EUROBONDS Strong Action Fragile Truce
THERE MAY BE SCOPE
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EUROBONDS

Strong Action on Dollar, Fragile Truce on Rates

By Tom Bueckle International Herald Tribune PARIS — The United States, Germany and Japan...

Germany is likely to face pressure to raise rates because of inflation. The appearance of economic policy coordination among the major industrial countries could hardly have been more timely...

There may be scope for lower rates in Japan because the economy there, although relatively buoyant, is slowing...

Taipei Hits At Japan On Trade TAIPEI — Taiwan plans to get tough with investment applications from Japan that generate trade surpluses for Tokyo...

Universal-Canal Plus Venture Set By Stephen West LOS ANGELES — In the latest step in the globalization of Hollywood, Universal Pictures and Studio Canal Plus...

Brady Sees Growth In U.S. Above 2% In 2d Half of Year WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said during the weekend that he believed the U.S. economy will expand during the second half at a rate of more than 2 percent.

Time Warner Alters Offering NEW YORK — Time Warner Inc. seeking to satisfy regulators and quell a shareholder rebellion...

Time Warner shares closed down \$4.12 on Friday, at \$89.50, on the New York Stock Exchange. Investors and analysts who follow the company attributed the fall to reports of the new offering...

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With IBM Linkup, Apple's Strategy Is to Go Mainstream

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service CUPERTINO, California — When Apple Computer Inc. announced its all but unthinkable partnership with International Business Machines Corp. earlier this month, some Apple employees covered up the rainbow-colored apple in front of their building with a new logo — also an apple, but one done in the characteristic blue stripes of IBM.

It might have been meant as a protest or merely as a joke. But it was certainly symbolic — Apple is changing its stripes. The agreement is only one piece, albeit the biggest, of a huge transformation that the personal computer pioneer is undertaking.

The company has decided that it wants to be a major player in the computer industry in the 1990s instead of a niche player, said James R. Groff, managing director of Apple's enterprise system division. In one of a series of interviews in which Apple executives laid out the reasons behind the seeming madness of consorting with a company that has long been considered Apple's polar opposite.

Apple is also determined to exploit its expertise in software and gain the higher profit margins and higher stock market valuation that come from being perceived as a software company.

Its strength is in the operating-system software that makes the Macintosh easy to use. In a joint venture with IBM, Apple plans to compete with Microsoft in selling such software.

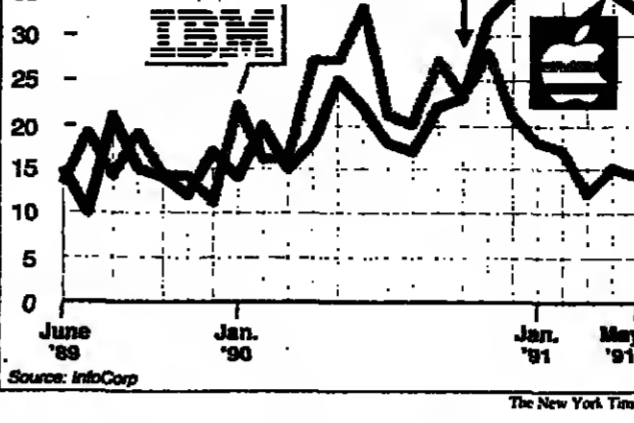
Apple also hopes to build its Claris subsidiary, which sells word processors, spreadsheets and other applications programs, into a major vendor of software for other computers as well as Apple's.

But Apple will continue to sell hardware, though it might have more products made for it by other companies. In particular, the tiny portable devices are likely to be made by Japanese companies, with Apple contributing software and design.

The transformation will be painful. Already, Apple's profits have dipped because it lowered prices on its computers faster than it lowered

Hoping a Union Will Lift Market Share

Apple and IBM's monthly share of the personal computer market, based on units sold. Data are from a random sample of U.S. dealers.



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its costs. This week, it is expected to report a drop in earnings for the June quarter, the third quarter in its financial year, even before a \$100 million or so charge for layoffs and restructuring.

Not is Apple assured of success. The agreement with IBM and the plans for consumer electronics are only statements of intention. It still remains to be seen what products will emerge. And some say Apple, which has basically concentrated on only one product line at a time, is shooting off in too many different directions.

The first branch of the new effort requires a corporate culture like that of a Sony, a company able to quickly innovate, to miniaturize, to sell through mass marketers. The other requires a corporate culture like an IBM, with constant hand-holding of large customers. It is not clear that both those cultures can exist in the same company, especially one that now has neither.

And in trying to become either a Sony or an IBM, let alone both, Apple risks losing its own soul — the quirky individuality that has made it innovative and has attracted some of Silicon Valley's brightest engineers.

Indeed, the IBM announcement came on the heels of another development that has disillusioned many of Apple's workers — the layoff of 900 people as Apple executives quickly, and some employees

say heartlessly, reacted to shrinking profit margins that shouldn't have surprised them. The transition is a big test for John Sculley, Apple chief executive, whose seven-year tenure has consisted, in a sense, of milking revenues from Macintosh, a legacy of the Apple co-founder Steven W. Jobs, who left the company in 1985.

With the IBM agreement, the curtain has lifted a bit on what is likely to come after Macintosh: machines that could leave a Sculley stamp on the company. Mr. Sculley, who calls himself the company's chief technical officer, is devoting his efforts to advanced product development, leaving day-to-day management to two lieutenants — Michael H. Spindler, chief operating officer, and Joseph A. Graziano, chief financial officer.

So far, the ruling triumvirate has gotten mixed reviews. Some see a new sense of pragmatism, a willingness to join others rather than rely just on themselves. "What Sculley and Spindler are trying to do is purge the prima donna attitude at Apple, said Reese Jones, president of Farallon Computing Inc., a maker of computer networking products.

Ed Colligan, general manager of Macintosh products for Radius Inc., a San Jose company that makes video products for computers, said Apple, Page 11

to Be True

Paralyzed. The West, however, has big economic stakes in the Soviet Union. There is such an alternative to the Soviet Union, but the road there is a tangled web of political and economic interests.

perhaps it should be called the East to prop up the existing Communist bloc. The U.S.S.R. into a federation of free markets. It does not call for Soviet promises, but for only the promises. And it makes no demands for only what and when it is to be done. It is the means of the means. The strategy of trying to topple Saddam and his cronies from different directions.

Washington feared that the dollar's five-month rally would threaten the continued growth of U.S. exports, as well as possibly provoking a German rate increase. Either factor could snuff out the U.S. economic recovery before it takes hold.

As for Japan, a strong dollar could boost domestic inflation while a German rate hike could restrict the Bank of Japan's leeway to prop up the ailing Tokyo stock market with easier money.

When the big three, there's an emerging tendency to agree on the need to keep the dollar down," said Gavyn Davies, an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in London. "The U.S. is obviously feeling pleased that they've headed off for the time being a German rate increase."

Germany's European partners also must be pleased. The Bundesbank's forbearance enabled Britain to cut interest rates

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Taipei Hits At Japan On Trade

TAIPEI — Taiwan plans to get tough with investment applications from Japan that generate trade surpluses for Tokyo, the official Central News Agency reported Sunday.

Justice Minister Chiang Pin-kung was quoted by the agency as saying the government would reject applications by Japanese businessmen to open trading companies in Taiwan unless they were export-oriented.

There are about 300 Japanese-invested trading firms in Taiwan today.

Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan soared to \$7.66 billion in 1990, up from \$6.95 billion a year earlier. The figure is expected to hit \$9 billion this year.

Mr. Chiang also said the Economic Ministry will approve applications by Japanese contractors to invest in the local construction industry on condition that they agree to transfer technology to their joint-venture partners.

Meanwhile, officials said Taiwan's trade surplus with Hong Kong in the first six months exceeded that with the United States for the first time.

The surplus with Hong Kong was \$4.7 billion, up from \$3.03 billion in the first half of 1990. The surplus with the United States fell to \$3.13 billion from \$4.04 billion.

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Universal-Canal Plus Venture Set

LOS ANGELES — In the latest step in the globalization of Hollywood, Universal Pictures and Studio Canal Plus, the production unit of the largest European pay-television service, have agreed to co-produce films for worldwide distribution.

Canal Plus, with more than 3 million pay-TV subscribers in France as well as joint-venture television services in Germany, Spain and Belgium, has been a regular buyer of film rights from Universal and other Hollywood studios since it was founded in 1984. But the latest deal will give the French company an equity stake in the co-productions.

"They've always been a customer of ours, but what they're doing here is going into production," said Tom Pollock, Universal studio chief. "There is a process by which we submit projects to each other, and we're partners who share in both the risk and the upside."

Over the long run, the alliance might also provide Universal a partner to ease the way in operating in the post-1992 single European market, which may place significant quotas or trade barriers on U.S. entertainment products. Universal is a

unit of MCA Inc., which in turn is owned by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan.

In the co-production deal, each side is free to choose which projects to participate in, and Canal Plus will co-finance only part of Universal's full slate of releases. Universal will retain theatrical distribution rights in the United States and Canada, and its UIP joint venture with Paramount Communications and MGM-Pathe will distribute overseas except in France, where Canal Plus will hold theatrical rights.

The first film to be co-produced under the deal, "A Bronx Tale," will be the directorial debut of the Academy Award-winning actor Robert De Niro. To feed the nearly insatiable programming appetite of its pay-TV operations, Canal Plus has spent heavily in Hollywood to assure itself a steady supply of new films. As one Wall Street analyst put it, Canal Plus is "a machine that eats movies and throws off cash flow."

Among its international alliances, the fast-growing company has formed a co-production deal with Carolco Pictures, taking a 5 percent equity stake in the U.S. independent, and has entered a partnership with producer Arnon Milchan's Regency Enterprises and Warner Bros.

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Brady Sees Growth In U.S. Above 2% In 2d Half of Year

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said during the weekend that he believed the U.S. economy will expand during the second half at a rate of more than 2 percent.

In an interview on Cable News Network, Mr. Brady was asked whether he expected growth in the third and fourth quarters of this year to be significantly higher than the weak 2 percent rate some private forecasters are predicting. "I do," he responded.

The economy contracted at a 2.8 percent rate in the first quarter, the most recent figures available.

Mr. Brady also said that Alan Greenspan, who was recently re-nominated for a second term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, believed in growth but felt it was necessary to slow the economy in recent years to reduce inflation.

Mr. Brady said he thought the recession was over but that the credit crunch, which has slowed bank lending, was still a problem.

On interest rates, the Treasury secretary said he expected some discussion of rates and economic policies that could help reduce them at the meeting of the Group of Seven major industrial nations in London starting Monday.

"You have to create the conditions to bring them down," he said. Mr. Greenspan is expected to give Congress good news Tuesday when he presents the central bank's

semiannual outlook on the U.S. economy. He is expected to tell lawmakers that the recession is over, although it is too early to determine the recovery's strength.

He also is expected to tell the House of Representatives' Banking Subcommittee on Monetary Policy that inflation is under control as the economy crawls out of the recession, which argues well for lower long-term interest rates.

"He will make a strong point of the fact that there is no reason to start with the premise that just because the economy is starting to recover, inflation is going to get worse," said Lyle E. Gramley, chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers Association of America and a former Fed governor.

Mr. Greenspan has expressed increasing optimism about the U.S. economy in recent statements. "We still do not yet know how rapid the recovery is or the underlying strength of it, but I think it's a pretty safe bet at this stage to conclude that the decline is behind us and the outlook is continuing to improve," Mr. Greenspan said last week after President George Bush announced his re-nomination as Fed chairman.

The Fed's report, which will be released one day after the White House publishes its midyear review of the economy on Monday, will outline how the central bank plans to manage the recovery.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values and exchange rates for different currencies.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies and terms.

Last Week's Markets

Table summarizing market performance for various indices and commodities.

Hurdles Remain on Delta-Pan Am Deal

Other Carriers May Still Make Competing Bids for Some of Airline's Assets

By Agis Salpukas NEW YORK — Although Delta Air Lines now seems poised to end up with the most valuable chunks of Pan American World Airways, other potential buyers could bid with higher bids for bits and pieces of the ailing carrier.

Likely contenders include United Airlines, which is in talks with Pan Am to buy its Latin American routes; Northwest Airlines and Jay Pritzker, the Chicago financier.

If high bids emerge, for example, for the Northeast shuttle or some of the routes promised to Delta, the judge overseeing Pan Am's bankruptcy case, Cornelius Blackshear, could consider them

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. July 12

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices including Treasury, Government, and Corporate bonds.

Governments/Supranationals

Table of Government and Supranational bond prices from various countries.

Short Term

Table of Short Term bond prices.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU Straights bond prices.

Corporate

Table of Corporate bond prices.

Yield

Table of Yield data for various bonds.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen Straights bond prices.

Yield

Table of Yield data for Yen Straights bonds.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following report, compiled by the International Securities Dealers, indicates prices of various securities.

Table of New York market data including bond prices and yields.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 12.

Table of Mutual Fund prices and performance.

Yield

Table of Yield data for various mutual funds.

Advertisement for 'New International' and 'Dollar Weak' by H.J. Maidenberger, discussing currency trends and bond markets.

July 15 1991

Soviets through Treaty... Mr. Baker said... "On balance we have a common document," he said.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

State Is to Take Over Mutual Benefit In Biggest Seizure of a U.S. Insurer

By Albert B. Crenshaw Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—After a rush by policyholders to withdraw their cash, New Jersey insurance officials said Saturday they expect to take over Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., the 18th-largest U.S. insurer, as early as Monday.

yield junk bonds, Mutual Benefit's problems stem from losses on its \$5 billion in real-estate investments.

Real-estate losses and a run by policyholders are seen forcing a state takeover. Mutual Benefit had been hoping to ride out its problems, but reports

viewed its claims-paying ability as excellent.

[Officials at Mutual Benefit have been actively looking for a wealthy partner who would infuse fresh capital into the company, The New York Times reported.

Beijing Ups the Ante In Face-Off With U.S.

BEIJING—China has warned the United States that the Chinese market would be closed to U.S. goods if Washington cancels Beijing's trade privileges. "China has made its best efforts but is also prepared to take the worst to come," a commentary in the People's Daily newspaper said Saturday.

Taipei Cuts Rate to Spur Investment

TAIPEI—Taiwan will cut its discount rate by 0.75 percentage point to 7.75 percent, effective Monday, in a bid to spur the island's economy and boost domestic investment, according to the central bank governor, Samuel Shieh.

Police Storm Steel Factory To End Strike in Korea

SEOUL—About 1,000 riot police led by a fire truck stormed a steel factory in the city of Ansan outside Seoul early Sunday to end a two-month-long strike, police said.

Manila Less Optimistic on Inflation

MANILA—The Philippines is adjusting its end-of-1991 inflation rate projection upward to 11 percent from 9.5 percent, Central Bank Governor Jose Cuisia said Sunday.

JAPAN: A Call for Competition

(Continued from page 1) one another's stock to cement a business relationship. The new rules say that the stock holding is fine—but that it cannot be used to block a firm from doing business with a competitor of the stockholder.

Disneyland Seeks Aid to Expand

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON—In need of cash to help finance part of their massive Anaheim, California, expansion plans, Disneyland officials are asking U.S. taxpayers to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to help them out.

Dollar Weakness Could Curb Bonds

By H. J. Maidenberg New York Times Service NEW YORK—The big drop in the dollar on Friday eroded gains in U.S. Treasury securities, and a belief that the currency could weaken further may weigh on bond prices this week, analysts said.

TIME: New Money-Raising Plan

(Continued from first finance page) also be required to back it with their own money. Shareholders had complained about the projected \$150 million investment bankers would have received under the earlier plan.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Market review section with sub-sections: NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Libor Rates, U.S. Treasury Bonds, U.S. Consumer Rates.

BONDS: Unity on Capping Dollar

(Continued from first finance page) by a half point on Friday to 11 percent, and most economists expect France to cut short-term rates by a quarter point in coming weeks.

BusinessWeek advertisement with text: This week's topics: Alan Greenspan: Four More Years, Time Warner's Angry Shareholders, The Rich Friends of Carlos Salinas, Hong Kong Gets An Airport, Apple and IBM Say Teamwork? Now available at your newsstand!

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 12

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their trading data.

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various NASDAQ stocks and their trading data.

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World Stock, American Stock Exchange, Frankfurt, Chicago Exchange, American Exchange. Includes text about stock market performance and exchange information.

هكمان الكحل

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

By Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange... The Amsterdam Stock Exchange closed last week unchanged from the previous Friday on 197.0, and volume remained low.

Frankfurt

In more quiet trading, the DAX indicator coded last week on the week of 25.85 points, or 1.59 percent. The Commerzbank index rose 18.7 points, or 0.97 percent, to 1,944.2 points.

United States

United States countered some of the pessimism by offering the hope of better profits for German companies. The volume of trading on the eight German markets totaled 26.81 billion Deutsche marks, compared with 25.4 billion DM in four days trading the previous week.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng Index closed last week at a record high of 3,915.17, up from 3,892.1 in seven days of trading.

London

For the first time in three weeks shares rose above the 2,500-point level only to be sold off again as the much anticipated 0.5 percent cut in British interest rates materialized.

Milan

The Milan market's MIB index ended last week slightly down at 1,103 points from 1,109 the previous week.

Paris

The Paris Bourse rose 1.8 percent last week, with the CAC top 40-

Singapore

Singapore share prices edged down last week as investors stayed on the sidelines in the absence of positive leads.

Tokyo

Tokyo shares last week defied the Big Four stock scandal, posting a sizable gain with the Nikkei Stock Average recovering to the 23,000-point level.

Zurich

Technical reasons rather than renewed confidence caused the one percent rise on the Zurich stock exchange last week, dealers said.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Soaring German Deficit Forecast

HAMBURG (Reuters) — The German federal deficit is likely to soar to 136.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$75 billion) next year — far above Bonn's official prediction of 49.4 billion DM, the owls magazine Der Spiegel said.

Albania Considers Economic Zones

TIRANA (Reuters) — The change-minded coalition government of Albania is considering setting up free economic zones to stimulate foreign investment.

Peugeot Chief Threatens to Resign

PARIS (Reuters) — The chairman of Peugeot SA, Jacques Calvet, said in an interview with Japanese television station NHK he will resign if the French government does not move to tighten the European Community's stance in automotive negotiations with Japan.

Belgian Growth Seen Rising to 2.8%

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Growth in Belgium's gross domestic product is expected to accelerate to 2.8 percent in 1992 after slowing to 1.9 percent this year, the government Planning Bureau said in an economic study.

Commonwealth Float Finds Buyers

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The 1.29 billion Australian dollar public float of the government-owned Commonwealth Bank has received strong support from institutions and stockbrokers who have committed to underwrite the issue, the sponsoring broker said.

Japan Reports Say 229 Firms Paid Off

TOKYO — Japan's top four securities firms paid 124.6 billion yen (\$900 million) to 229 companies to cover their losses in stock transactions, local news reports said.

Global Capital Rules Sought for Brokers

By Diana B. Henriques New York Times Service NEW YORK — How strong should a brokerage firm have to be to do business in the global marketplace? That question, which has been a point of friction at least since the 1987 market collapse, will dominate the agenda Monday when the executive committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions convenes in Paris.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with columns: OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 12. Includes sub-tables for various stock categories like VSE, VOR, VORP, etc.

Option & price Calls Puts

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Lists various stock options with their respective prices and volumes.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table with columns: Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 12. Option & price, Calls, Puts. Detailed table of Chicago exchange options.

Option & price Calls Puts

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Continued table of Chicago exchange options.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Table with columns: Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 12. Option & price, Calls, Puts. Detailed table of American exchange options.

Option & price Calls Puts

Table with columns: Option & price, Calls, Puts. Continued table of American exchange options.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

APPLE: IBM Deal Is Only Part of Company's Ambitious Transformation

(Continued from first finance page) high prices began to erode as other companies began to mimic the Macintosh screen display. Desktop computers known as work stations, from Sun Microsystems and others, offered greater speed through use of a technology called reduced instruction set computing, or RISC.

New Leadership Pushes Apple to Make Changes

CUPERTINO, California — Apple's new strategies bear the imprint of two men who now share leadership of the company with John Sculley, the chief executive. They are Michael H. Spindler, chief operating officer, and Joseph A. Graziano, chief financial officer.

ESORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page) BILIONAIRES CLUB INTERNATIONAL ESCORT AGENCY LONDON 071 584 7008 LOS ANGELES 213 969 4895 All Credit Cards Welcome

MONDAY SPORTS

British Grand Prix Breeze for Mansell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SILVERSTONE, England — Nigel Mansell followed last week-end's victory in France with another on Sunday, when he stormed to an emotion-charged triumph in the British Grand Prix.



Nigel Mansell, waving as he gave an unusual lift to Ayrton Senna.

Bulls or Bears at Keeneland?

By Joseph Durso New York Times Service LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The last Secretariat was a fully born on May 30 last year, which makes her the youngest of the 614 foals sired by the master Secretariat, the champion race horse of his time.

But even before the question is posed, a shadow was cast over the summer sales. Calmet Farm, the symbol of the past success and the present decline in the horse business, filed a petition Thursday in bankruptcy court for relief from the creditors swarming across the meadows with bills for maybe \$70 million in loans and nine suits for \$27 million of the tab.

Colombia Beats Brazil in Copa

The Associated Press VINA DEL MAR, Chile — Colombia virtually assured itself of advancing to the final round of the Copa America, shocking Brazil, 2-0, on a pair of goals set up by midfielder Carlos Valderrama.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Lists American League East and West divisions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Lists National League East and West divisions.

AMERICAN LEAGUE table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Lists American League West and Central divisions.

NATIONAL LEAGUE table with columns for Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Lists National League West and Central divisions.

TENNIS

SWISS OPEN At Gstaad, Switzerland. Boris Becker (1) defeated Andre Agassi (14) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

TRANSACTIONS

AL - Reduced the suspension of Albert Belle, Cleveland Indians outfielder, from one year to 150 days.

Friday's Line Scores

Table of Friday's line scores for various MLB games, including Kansas City, Detroit, St. Louis, etc.

Saturday's Line Scores

Table of Saturday's line scores for various MLB games, including San Diego, New York, Cleveland, etc.

Japanese Baseball

Table of Japanese baseball scores, including Central League and Pacific League.

Football CFL Standings

Table of CFL standings, including Eastern and Western Divisions.

CYCLING

Tour de France The 19th stage of the 1991 Tour de France was won by Greg LeMond.

FOOTBALL

National Football League Standings Table showing AFC and NFC divisions.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



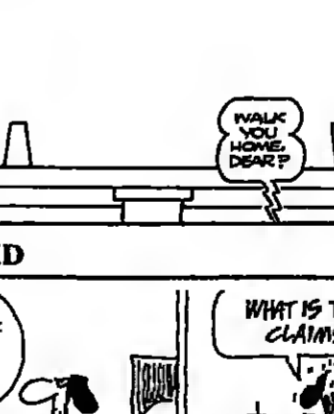
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Jumble word game section with a grid and clues.

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LeMond Wins Stage advertisement for Libero wine.

For Maree advertisement featuring a woman's portrait.

Arabic text: هكذا من العمل

MONDAY SPORTS

Ribeiro Wins Stage As LeMond Holds First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
RENNES, France — Mauro Ribeiro on Sunday became the first Brazilian to win a stage of the Tour de France...



Boyd Leads Expos to 3-2 Defeat Of Dodgers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Ollie Can Boyd gave up two runs in 6 1/2 innings on Sunday and was named as the Montreal Expos' pitcher of the week...

China Activists
These student activists from Europe long on Sunday to attend a protest in London...

Official in Gaza Strip
Masked Palestinian fighters said Sunday they had killed a senior official in the Gaza Strip...

Police Chief?
Growing signs that political support for the police chief in the city of Chicago is fading...

Soviet Service
A Soviet service member in the Balkans is accused of killing a civilian...

UPDATE
place Part of Fleet
The U.S. Navy is to send a fleet of ships to the Persian Gulf...

4 Orioles Combine on No-Hitter, but Royals Have a Hit Fest

Baltimore Victory Is 5th of Its Kind

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service
OAKLAND, California — Manager John Oates pitched well again...

Combined No-Hitters

(In baseball's modern era)
Bob Milacki (4 innings), Mike Flanagan (1), Mark Williamson (1) and Gregg Olson (1)...

Kansas City, With 6 Home Runs, Routs the Tigers, 18-4

The Associated Press
Brian McRae and Mike MacFarlane each hit two of Kansas City's club-record six home runs Sunday...

AMERICAN LEAGUE

August won his fifth consecutive decision over the White Sox, allowing six hits and two runs...

The Seles Mystery May Be Solved This Week in New Jersey

By Alison Muscatine

Washington Post Service
Monica Seles, the mysteriously absent top-ranked woman tennis player who withdrew from Wimbledon...

Tolson, Seles's agent, said she was under no such obligation. Gerard Smith, the executive director of the Women's Tennis Association...

Smith said he will ask her again to provide a medical report detailing her injury. In the three weeks since she withdrew from Wimbledon...

4-6-4, in the final of the Swiss Open in Gstaad on Sunday. Bruguera was bothered by a strained stomach muscle...

Strange Wins European Skins

The Associated Press
MARBELLA, Spain — American Curtis Strange holed out twice with a new sand wedge Sunday...

For Maree, the Long-Distance Loneliness Is at Last Over as '92 Beckons South Africans

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — In less than 54 weeks, a racially balanced South African delegation will be eligible to march into the opening ceremonies of the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona...

Boxer Goes From the Gulf War to Finals of the Olympic Festival

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Sean Fletcher, who fought in the Gulf war, scored the first upset of the U.S. Olympic Festival's boxing competition when Sergio Reyes, the reigning two-time national champion...

Boxer Goes From the Gulf War to Finals of the Olympic Festival

for the first time had Reyes ahead, 42-29, at that point. Reyes did not dispute the decision. "That's the referee's decision," he said...

Boxer Goes From the Gulf War to Finals of the Olympic Festival

fast, that not enough change has been affected in South Africa for the momentous IOC decision to have been made. Maree said the critics were wrong...

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LANGUAGE

Let Sleeping Britishisms Lie Doggo

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Doggo to become the new sleeping dog of punditry?" asks Duncan Morrow of Springfield, Virginia. Readers who closely follow the usage of the chin-pulling set know that Britishisms and Southernisms abound; in this case, two syndicated columnists with Southern roots were caught using a Britishism.

people have time for or interest in, and you might want to use it, too, if you have any taste or trust mine. That's what I mean, and should have used "I prefer" forthrightly and prescriptively, even if it causes linguistic heavy hitters to smile and say, "Listen to the program try to sell the usage by preferring."

Edwin Yoder Jr. speculated that Saddam Hussein's military strategy was to dig in, "protecting his military assets and lying doggo while U.S.-allied air power breaks over him."

Granted, *Britishism* is used in the United States on the analogy of *Galicism*, but the *-ism* ending is usually of words that end in *-ic*, like *Galic*, or *-ian*, with the final *c* being pronounced as an *a* before the *-ism*. But with words that end with *-is*, like *British* or *American* or *Yiddish*, it seems to me more natural and communicative to say *Britishism*, *Americanism*, *Yiddishism*.

The eminent neologistian has citation files from Professor Allen Walker Read including this World War I American entry: "Sometimes the man isn't dead, but a perfectly live Boche patrol lying doggo."

When punning a story about equivocation in high office, I was told, "He gave an *if-by-whisky* speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective, said he thought it was a Florida political expression.

James J. Kilpatrick dealt with those who would remove religious books from public-school libraries: "So far as the record discloses, no child ever even looked at the potentially dangerous books. The books just sat there on the shelf, doggo, on the outside possibility that someday some 11-year-old might want to learn a little bit."

That's what's great about the usage doggo; not only can a cat look at a king, but a king can look back at a cat. "Preferred" may be preferable to a makeshift, but "prefer" — accompanied by logic and a carefully chosen in a literary publication — may affect the educated majority's judgment. In the words of slang and wellwishes of usage, the possibility of improvement lies doggo.

The British slang term means "in concealment"; comparable American term is "in the woods" or "playing possum." John Algeo of the University of Georgia informs me: "It is probably from dog plus the suffix *-o*, which is vaguely used in British slang, for example in *boy* and hence *job*." (*Job*, pronounced and often spelled *yob*, is *boy* spelled backward with an *o* attached.) "The rationale would then be 'to lie quiet, like a dog in hiding.'"

When punning a story about equivocation in high office, I was told, "He gave an *if-by-whisky* speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective, said he thought it was a Florida political expression.

Because most of my in-laws are Brits, I have been using *loo* as a synonym for "John," can little boys' room, facilities. "This makes me feel affected but gets me the necessary directions in London. The etymology is usually listed as 'obscure,' but I received this fanciful leap from John L. Lowden of Wilmington, North Carolina: "Pay toilets in England required the deposit of two halfpennies, called *ha'pennies* (rhymes with *tape knees*) before one could enter a stall. The door's handle and the two side-by-side drop slots looked like this: L.O.O." Before spending a penny on that speculation, I ran *loo* past Algeo, who called it the product of an "incontinent imagination." He thinks the most probable origin is from the French word, *lieu*, "place"; the *lieux d'aisances* are translated as "places of convenience," perhaps the source of our "public convenience," or nappy toilet.

When punning a story about equivocation in high office, I was told, "He gave an *if-by-whisky* speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective, said he thought it was a Florida political expression.

Algeo and Read wanted me to know, by the way, that I had been "oddly idiosyncratic in your recent statement that *Britishism* is 'preferred' to *Briticism*." This is a gentle way of saying, "Where does a pop grammarian come off representing his personal fancies as the preference of most users?"

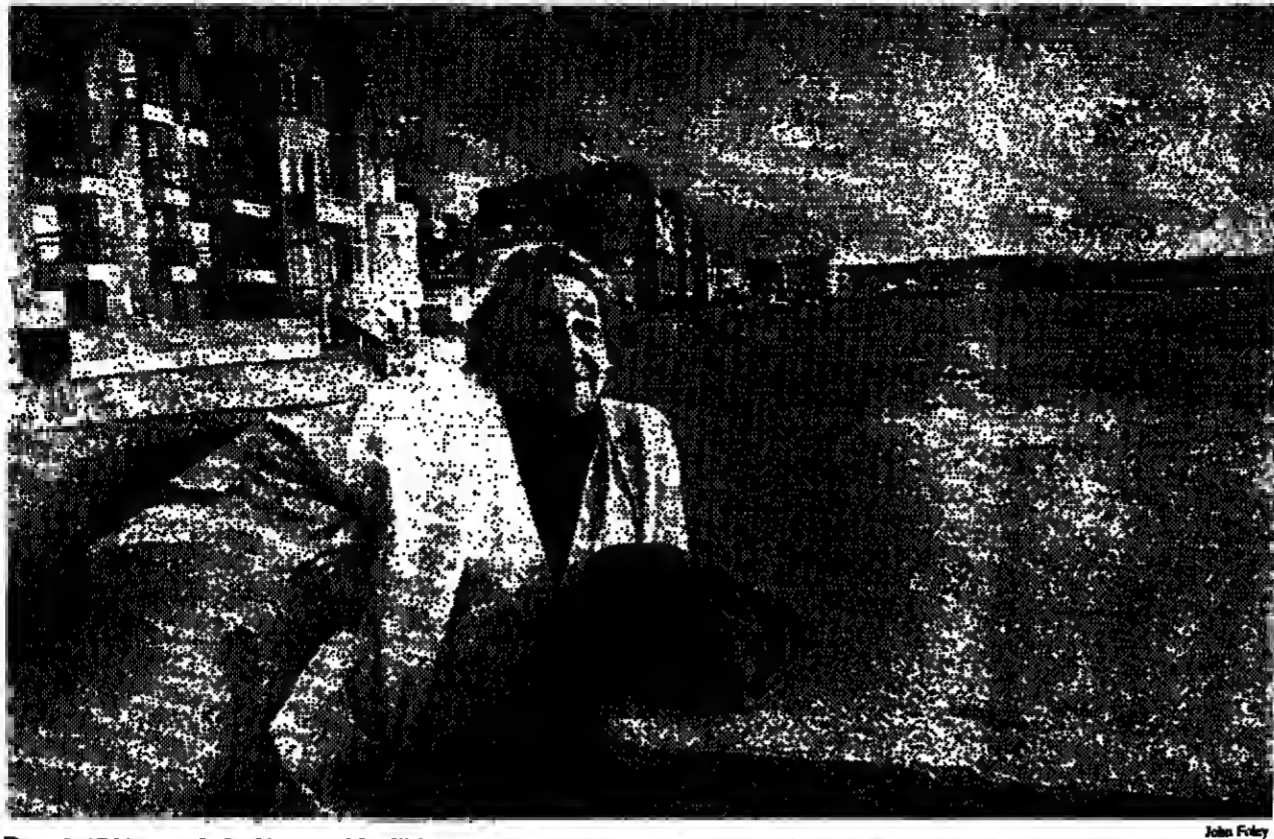
When punning a story about equivocation in high office, I was told, "He gave an *if-by-whisky* speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective, said he thought it was a Florida political expression.

Their point is keen: the passive *preferred* should be used only to mean "this is what most educated users use," thereby to denote an objective report or description of the world as it is. The active "I prefer" is something else, meaning "this is what I use, after having given the matter more thought than most

When punning a story about equivocation in high office, I was told, "He gave an *if-by-whisky* speech." My source, asked about his curious compound adjective, said he thought it was a Florida political expression.

Marguerite Duras, Rewriting Her Life

PARIS — In 1984 Marguerite Duras published an autobiographical novel, "L'Amant," which transformed her from a quirky *dame de lettres* into a best-selling author, a station she found quite satisfactory. "My readers, who were fanatical about me,



Duras's "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" is a novelization of a scenario of the film version of the original "L'Amant."

MARY BLUME were cross," she said at the time. "They are taking you away from us, you belong only to us, they said. But then they wrote and said you still belong to us."

The producer Claude Berri bought the film rights to "L'Amant" shortly after publication and Duras wrote a scenario in 1987 (she has said she wrote three later scenarios, the producer says she wrote just the one). After she began her screenplay, Jean-Jacques Annaud, director of "The Bear," was signed.

There is no way they could get on," says Annaud's spokeswoman, Josée Benabent. "Jean-Jacques and Marguerite decided to publish her own adaptation." It was a way, Duras has said, of getting her story back. The resulting confusion has been considerable. "Marguerite is a woman of great talent who arranges events to suit her memory," Benabent says. One passes over the life retelling the same story. Duras told the newspaper *Libération*: "The fact that people continue to read this one proves that it doesn't wear out."

It isn't the first time that Duras has retold a tale. Repetition is part of the style that is called *Durasian*, along with sentences that are sometimes one word long. Or two. Repetition, Duras has airily explained, does not mean saying the same thing: If you say things in a different way they are automatically new.

A collaboration between Annaud and Duras, who has written and directed many films, was probably doomed from the start. To capture the widest possible audience the film is in English. Annaud shot it where the story happened, in the Mekong Delta, although Duras thought it could be made on the banks of the Marne, arguing that she shot the exotic "India Song" on the Seine near Saint-Germain.

The characters and setting of the new book appeared not only in "L'Amant" but in an earlier novel, "Un barrage contre le Pacifique" (1950). No wonder *Le Nouvel Observateur* called "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" Duras's latest remake. Duras says she began writing it in May 1990 upon learning that her Chinese lover was dead, Josée Benabent

What Duras has in effect done with "L'Amant de la Chine du Nord" is a novelization of a film. In Hollywood these are usually done by hacks, not by cult authors. Duras takes the novelization process one step further: The novel is based on a completed film but on the rejected scenario that Duras wrote for "L'Amant." The film, which began postproduction last week, is scheduled for release in early 1992.

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PERSONALS

WELFARE, I MISS YOU SO MUCH. You mean the difference to me. Come back soon, I'll be waiting for you. I, J.H.

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